1871-72

195

Section Agriculture
File No 2 of 1871
Serial No 1-1-0.

Subject

Cultivation of Sorghum Succharatum

No 234

From 1871

The Under Secy of State for India in Council

To

Dated 31 August 1871

Despatched

Received 8 Sept

Enclosures No.

General No. 117

1871-72

Request that instructions may be issued to the Director General of Ordnance to submit a full report of the results of his experiments on the new forge plant at Cossipore

No. 117

From

J. Geoghegan Esqre.,
Under Secy to the Govt. of India
Department of Agriculture,
Revenue and Commerce

To

The Chief Commissioner of
Mysore and Coorg.
Simla, the 8th August 187

Sir,

(Agriculture & Horticulture)

Lieutenant Colonel Boddam on special duty at Bangalore, having reported that he has supplied 60 lbs of seed of a new forage plant called "Sargo" to the District Officer in Mysore, I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to issue instructions for the submission by them of full returns of the results of their experiments in which should be stated the date of sowing, the quantity of seed sown per acre, the number of acres sown, the mode of culture adopted, the date of cutting, the

5

weight per acre, the value of the produce and comparison with the yield, value of produce and cost of culture of Jowar, Bajra, and other crops which could have been grown in the same soil at the same season.

If practicable, a good quantity of seed should be procured from the crop, with a view to further experiments.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obdt. Servant

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Abstract of replies of the several Officers to whom Coughs seed was supplied for Experimental Cultivation, on the following points called for by the Govt of India in letter No 117 dated 30th August 1871.

	Date Sown.	Area Sown.	Mode of Culture adopted.	Date of Cutting	Weight per Acre of the Stalks as fodder	Value of Crop. £ s d
Lahore Roddam	1st September	2364 Yards.	Dressed with Line Manure, & Carried out in the dry Cultivation System	1st December	Not Known	11 12
Conductor Sims	1st September	1296 Square Yds				
Dy Supt Hazara.		A. G. Gdn				
At Hazara	8th July 71.	1	well ploughed, manured and again ploughed & then seed sown and weeded in time	10th Dec 71 and 15th January 1872.		2 11 4

"	Arakalagudu	5th July 71	"	2	102	Ploughed four times with manure and then sown	29th January 72	
"	Belur	10th August 71	"	2	47	Ploughed up well manured and sown	From 13th Decbr 71 to 10th Febr 72.	
"	Maharajanadurga	From 22nd Octr 71 to 30th Octr 71	"	1	114	Do	Do	Remains to be harvested
"	Karamchalli	2nd August 71	"	"	50	Do	Do	Do

11/3/72.

(A)

Urgent

Circuit the amended returns called for from Col Boddam Honourable Lords by Docket of 12th Mar:

Send reminder in 3 days if not rec'd and send on letter as soon this is given.

The writs called for in this Petition Returns must be at once called for, and returns come in without it. and papers must be sent up to L. Cl. Co complete

Ch/Sr

This return must if possible be completed as ordered - Lords Col A's and Cond. Dis's Expenses to be taxed in special & proof dues of this Com be paid in State Office

Clerk

11. 3. 72

No 59

No. 2970

Rec. 70.

M G C Office
Bangalore 13th Sept 70
Read 16th

To Col Boddam
&c. &c. &c. Special duty

No 2970
70

In forwarding the Enclosed Copy of Letter from the Govt of Bombay Dept of Agriculture &c No 117 of the 31 Ulto, requesting that a Copy of the Distance Table of the Roads of this Province may be supplied by Govt

I beg to submit that the Report which it has been required by the Govt to furnish, was submitted to Govt on the 30th June last, & that a Copy of the Report & Table accompanied the Letter from this Office No 1 of the 1st July last.

By order &c

1871. Encl 1

From Colonel E. Bodgam

To The Special duty.

Dated 4th September.

Despatched

Received 10th

Enclosures No.

General No.

No.

Section

File No

Serial No

The Offg Secretary.
to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore.

Sir,

I have the honor with reference to your docket Gl 2970 dated 13th Inst, to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner that Mr Hume, the Secy to Govt of India Dept of Agriculture, wrote to me demi officially, asking if I could send Mr Forbes Commissioner of Benares, as well as the Bombay Government, a quantity of Sorgho seed. I informed him demi officially that Mr Forbes had applied to me direct and received a small quantity of the seed, that I could not send the Bombay Govt any large quantity - my original stock of 60 lbs raised here having been distributed to the District Officers in Mysore including a quantity again just down by me in Bangalore - I sent the Bombay Govt 10 lbs - all that remained.

I further mentioned that I had
sent a quantity to Mr Russell
Carnac & the Resident of Hyder
abad & a Court Officer at Seeta
at their request so that there
would be a good deal of Sagho
under trial in different parts
of India - The Under Secy acknowledged
the Chief Commissioner desired
me to keep all the Sagho I had
for Mysore - which I did - What
I sent to Arcotdurs was purchased
from Mr Robertson at Hydapet
who let me have what he could spare.
Later in April & during June
the Sagho was sent to the Supt
of Astagram, his Deputy at
Kaddam, the Deputies at Tumkoor
& Colar - the Supt & Dep Supt
at Bangalore, the Amildars
of Bangalore & Malevelly
& Collectly send 2lb at a time
in bags by Anche, and this

my letters to
Mr Cox, & that
is the extent of
our correspondence

interminently with the
Maize Cholum Tobacco &
& that I shall be distributed at
the same time - The Auché
Post declining to take more than
2 lbs. at a time - I got no post
office receipt & the addressees
did not generally acknowledge
the receipt of the bags as they came
Punctual duplicates were sent with
the first bags - I think by letter
& I have in my correspondence
repeatedly observed that the
Chief Commissioner wished to have
a report of the result of these
experiments - but I should doubt
if any accurate records being
taken - such as the Agricultural
Dept require -

I have never seen any reliable
statistics of the yield per acre
of the grain of the Country - &
this would be necessary for com-
parison with a new crop -

of a fair test is to be obtained.
As regards the merits of newly introduced
Maize - Madras & Kurnool
Cholum - something like a fair
comparison may be made, in
the field within the Chief Com-
missioners premises - as they
were put down nearly at the
same time & are close beach
other - A fair test might be made
in each district by putting down
under the same culture at
the same time - the Country
Cholum & the Sorghum - we
should see which one is more
productive than the other - there
would still be the question - which
is the most nutritious - the Sorgho
being stated to be particularly
abundant in saccharine matter

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obed[t] Servant
E Boddam
Superintendent

Bangalore
15th Sept 1871.

Partly Circular
No: 3047.
Revenue 17.

H. C. C. Office
Bangalore 18th Sept 91.

To,
The Dept. of Agriculture
Mysore
and the Dy Supts. Bangalore
Chitaldrug

By Dept. Bangalore
" Kolar
" Tumkur
" Kadur

Section
File No
Serial No

Sir,

Colonel Beddome having intimated to this Office that he has supplied you with a small quantity of the Sorghos seed for experimental purposes, I am directed to request that you will furnish this Office with full particulars of the results of your experiments which should also specify the date of sowing, the quantity of seed sown per acre, the number of acres sown, the mode of cultivation adopted, the date of cutting, the weight per acre, the value of the produce and comparison with the yield, value of produce and cost of cultivation of Cholam & Jowari and other crops which could have been grown in the same soil at the same season.

2. It is also desirable that a small quantity of seed should be secured, if practicable, from the crop with a view to further experiments.

I have nothing to the receipt of your full & practical Cultivation of this Plant, the measures to be taken for testing its practicabilities it may be carefully conducted, and best steps adopted towards the preparation of a detailed report.

Yours &c
H. Bellary

No: 3083
D 625

Copy of the above is sent to Col Beddome with a request that a report of the crop of Sorghos raised in Bangalore may be furnished to this Office with full particulars as above.

H. Bellary.

From [illegible] 28 September 1871 No. 96 R.

From Dy Supdt [illegible] 22nd Septr 1871 No. 64/132

Li: 3053 / D 625 — Copy to Col. [illegible] 18 Septr

Reminder 27 February 1872 No. 5372/147

Vide Cir: to Supdt 30 or 14 March /72 No. 982

General No 674
Miscells: " 132.
D

Section 4 F 1 D
File No 2 of 71
5

Toomkoor District.
Deputy Superintendent's Office.
Toomkoor, 22nd September 1871.

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Partly Circular General No. 3147 Revenue 17 of the 18th instant, and, in reply, to report that Sorgho and Cholum seeds were received from Colonel Boddam in June last, and were sent to the several Amildars of this District, by whom they were distributed to some of the Ryots more interested in their cultivation, and they seem to have met with the general approval of the people, as being of a superior kind to what they have hitherto grown. Colonel Boddam when sending me these seeds wished to have them tried by the people, by way of encouraging them in trying a better kind than what they were using; but I did not expect, in the small supply sent, to do more than give the experiment an ordinary trial, which I did myself in my own

Sorgho — 6 Solas.
Cholum (of different kinds) 6 03/2 Solas.

Garden

Garden, by allotting a small portion of ground for the purpose, and this has succeeded very well; but I regret that I am unable to give, as a test, the exact quantity sown, or the yield - it was so comparatively small - but, if required, I can easily do so, if another supply is sent to me.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant

R. J. Bruce
Deputy Superintendent

W.C.

1871. No. 21
St. Louis Dy. Supt's Journal Book D.
No. 32
The Secretary to the Commissioners of Allotments.
Dated St. Louis Nov. 22nd 1871.
Rec'd " " "
Reg'd " " "
Answered Nov. 6/44
Miscellaneous " 1032 } 1871-72.
Your Letter Rec'd Nov. 10th Enclosing Rec'd 30th Nov. 1871
Report on the measures adopted for procuring Sorghum seed for distribution
Seeds contracted for by Dr. Bradshaw
Letter respecting the Seeds
Office Note
A Circular dated Dec. 9th 1871
Circulars, &c. transmitted
Copy Bruce
BB
Dec. 25/9/71

1
P-60

Section [illegible]
File No. 2-0 71

From 1871 e/o 3201
To Colonel Roddam
On special duty.
Dated
Despatched 25th Septr
Received

Enclosures No. One.
General No. 3201 } 1871/72.
P.C. No 696

Letter No. 674 dated 22nd
Sept: from the Dy Supt:
Tovashom District, reporting
on the Cultivation of the
Sorghum and Cholum
Seeds sent by Col: Roddam
in June last.

Forwards the above
in Original / to be obliging
returned / and Enquires
whether

whether a small additional supply of seed is available for transmission to Major Bruce.

/Sd Ordnance

Offg: Secy:

25/9/71.

Section Rev. 1-60
File No 4 9 1 1 1
Serial No 7

Despatches - 1871 & 1872.

From The Superintendent Judiciary Division
To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
Dated 29th September 1871
Despatched 29th "
Received 29th "
Rec'd 30th "
Enclosures No.
General No.
New No. 96
Secretary's No. 3047 of 17
the 18th September 1871.

Regrets that he kept no record of the Experiments with Sorghum seed.

W Stuart Hamilton
M29/9

30/9 - Thinks the Collector of Bhagalpur had kept some such record

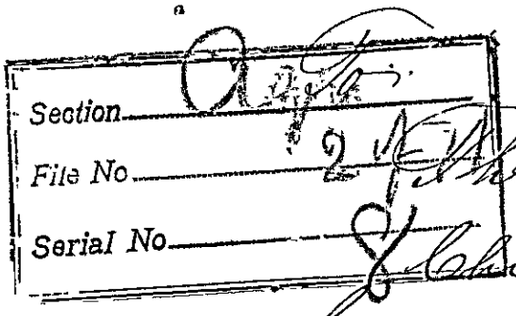
be able to furnish the information required -

Supdt. will perhaps be able to furnish some account of the results by that date

5/10

Revenue
No. 96

Nandidroog Division
Superintendent's Office.
Bangalore 28th September 1871.



To the Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Sir,

In reply to your Circular Letter No. 3047 E-17 of the 18th Instant, I have the honor to state that I received a small supply of "Sorgho" seed from Col: Boddam, and I have planted a portion of it in my own compound; but conceiving that Col: Boddam was himself making careful experiments, I imagined that the seed was sent me only for trial in a private and general way. I therefore regret that I made no special notes of dates, quantity of seed, or Extent of ground sown.

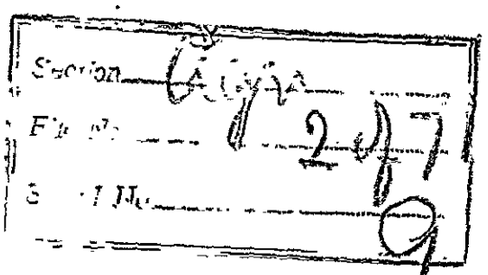
I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obdt Servant,

Offg: Superintendent.

FR



Department of Agriculture,
Revenue, and Commerce.
~~(Agri-Hort.)~~
The 9 October 1871.

No. 15 1.

To The Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.

Subject.

Forwarding a further report on the cultivation of the Forage plant "Sorgo" in Mysore.

SIR,

I AM directed to invite attention to the communication marginally noted,* and to request ~~an~~ the early ~~reply thereto~~ submission of the report.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Chief Commr's letter
* No. 687/22 dated 25th July
~~Subsequent reminder~~ 1871.
~~No. dated~~

1871 No. 288

From
The Under Secy to the
Government of India
Dept.t of Agriculture &

Dated 9th October
Received 16th " No. 157

Directs attention
to this Office letter No. 1687/2R
dated 5th July 1871 and requests
the submission of the report on
Forage Plant "Sorgo" therein
promised.

Answered 21st Nov.

2
L 60

Genl.

From 1871 No. 3591
20

To The Under Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Depts. of Agriculture, Revenue
Commerce — Simla.

Dated 18 October.

Despatched 19 "

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 3591
No 20 } 1871-72.

Section Agri.
No. 2 of 72
No. 10

In reply to No. 151 of the 9th Instt, solicits reference to Para 4 of the Report submitted with Mr. Collin's No. 2914 of 8th Sept. last, in which the subject of "Sorgo" cultivation is adverted to, and states that the results of the further trials will be communicated in due course.

Gl No. 3591
20 G
1
S.A. 10

M.C.C. Office
Bangalore 18th October 1871.

To the Under
Secretary to G.I.
Dept of Agriculture &c

Sir

With reference to your letter No 151 of 9 Inst. requesting the subscription of the report on the cultivation of the "Sorgo" plant in Mysore, promised in the concluding para of my letter No. 1687/2R of 5 July last, I have the honor to forward herewith the Chief Comm's & Resid's reference & the printed report prepared by Lt Colonel Boddam, a which was submitted under cover of my letter No. 2914/1079 dated 8 Sept. last, & the address of the Secretary of India to the Foreign Dept. The subject of Sorgo cultivation is adverted to in Para 4 of that report, but it will be observed that the results therein detailed were limited to the experiments conducted on a small scale by Lt Boddam, and since the submission of those experiments I contemplated by distributing the seed to a selected no of the District Officers

2 Such distribution has now been made, & detailed results have been received by the Dep Comm's as to the several points which the attention of the Officers conducting the trials was directed, & the conclusion appears to be that the Sorgo is suitable to the climate & soil of the Mysore country, and the advantages it possesses as a forage crop,

as Companies into ~~the~~ Indigenous
ones of the same character such as
Arabian or Javan.
I. Jan had sent the results of these
further trials, with a communication
to the representative of the Jos of Indian
Bar Council -

D. Le
18/10

9
13-23

Agent

From 18th Regl. 10th

To The Secy to the Govt. of India
Foreign Dept.
Calcutta.

Dated 5th September.

Despatched 13th "

Received

Enclosures No. 1

General No. 2914 } 18/11/72.
1074.

Submits a detailed report of the measures adopted by Lt. Boddam during the year in connection with the special duty on which he is engaged, and recommends the retention of his services for a further period of 12 months. —

I- As the Chief Clerk is absent
just as to whether the report
should be submitted in the first instance
directly to Jones Office, or to
that of the Agricultural Economist
he deems it better to forward
it to the former, with a request
that it be returned to the latter
if necessary.

Jeff Lee

R. C. Lo

No 2914
107.G.

8th Sept 1871.

8"

For Secy:

Sir,

Referring to ~~Circular~~ Memo of Your Letter No 1556 F.D. 25th A.I. 1870 Sanctioning the Establishment adopted for one year for the duty of inspecting horses for the improvement of the breed of cattle in Mysore, and directing that at the expiration of that period the Board should submit a detailed report of their proceedings I am directed to forward herewith for the information of the Govt. of India a copy of a letter from the Officiating Dr 2nd inst., giving cause to a considered opinion of the measures adopted by him during the year that it is now expiring, in giving effect to the object of the Establishment on the Stallion duty in question & soliciting that he may be continued there for another period of one year, on the same terms, & subject to the same

Section ... (illegible)

No ...

(illegible)

with 5 spare copies.

out the suggestions he has made on the various subjects dealt by him in his printed report.-

2. The Chief Commissioner considers that much valuable information has been collected by Col. Rodda in the course of his enquiries into the condition & circumstances of the cattle and agricultural subjects generally in this district, and that the adoption of many of the measures recommended by him would be productive of considerable benefit to the country; but he feels that in the present backward state of agriculture & stock the difficulties of the Report to show the lyttle which has been done from the foregoing & to adopt improvements so costly as Experiments if they would, are known to them, he thinks the general satisfactory results

he worked for immediately
spare any efforts that can tend
with this object.
3 Col Haddon's appointment
was proposed by the Chief but
with special reference to the
legislation that appeared
to him to exist for the adop-
tion of measures to improve
the agricultural class of cattle
and to lessen some of the
causes of the extraordinary
mortality that annually occurs
amongst the young stock
to the great loss of the Agricul-
turist and Grazier.
He has done all that can
be done with this object.
He entered on his duties,
knowing this to be the rea-
son to carry out with an
[illegible] of success the
experiments with the diffe-
rent descriptions of forage
he was employed to [illegible],
the value of which have been fully
ascertained, and it is hoped
that when a full supply of the
required seeds are available
for issue to those willing to

from the appearance of some
trial, based of the practice, be-
- commended by him. vide his
journal to Council by efficiency
& Economy Their journals and
in those books of the proceed-
ings which they are kept regular.
The Board does not anticipate
that the attempt to introduce
the cultivation of grapes and
roots for the European table
be unsuccessful though individual
- trials might be induced to
grow the ~~Lisbon~~ Portugal
& Italian ... grapes
of superior quality, of which
there are large numbers in
use in all the Colonies of Europe
4 - The agricultural objects
recommended with Letter of
March Col Bouchier have received
his attention, and also with-
- out, and the Chief Com.
is confident that nothing
benefit to the province may
be looked for if they can
be properly carried out.
Two of these subjects Especially
need

from the Land under such
exemption & consideration by the Act
to which it is proposed, of course,
wisely limited to the Crop ex-
-tended, to take the place of
Remissions which, after a
struggle of several years, has
been almost wholly destroyed
through what appeared by the Evi-
-dence that has been given before
the Committee, and
that attached, partly to imperfect
rating
Roads & partly, ~~with the Tenants~~
~~from~~, - and 2/ the distribution
of such new Articles of Agri-
-culture & Produce, as the Im-
-provement of Roads already
in Existence, but which have
hitherto not been attended
to, or are
not now utilized - as and
likely to afford profitable
employment to the People. We
feel that we have taken
since the publication of all the Articles of
Evidence, and framed the
Act the Remainder, from the
~~last~~ good harvests of the last
two Years, having had to ex-
-tensive resignations of land
amongst the cultivating Classes,
which

therefore seriously to affect the receipts from the land revenue.

5. The introduction & naturalising of the Cochineal insect, if it could be successfully effected would probably afford suitable occupation to the class of Mohomedans who have hitherto derived their means of subsistence from the culture of the silkworm and are now in great and general distress from the latter's almost total annihilation, and as there is no doubt that the true Cochineal prickly pear grows well in Mysore, it is hoped that the efforts that are being made to obtain a supply of the insect which have been already× reported to the Govt. of India may be in due time successful.

× In L. No. 2008/[illegible] d/21 July 17.

6. The common Aloe which is indigenous and grows most luxuriantly in most parts of Mysore, but has never been utilized, furnishes an admirable and most valuable fibre which, if properly manipulated, commands a large and remunerative price, and

can,

it is believed, to find a market
practically unlimited, at prices
any quantity that can be furn-
-ished and offered for sale.
The Chief Consideration no doubt
that the systematic cultivation
of the Orchard and its conversion
into fruit for the European
markets, if once successfully
established, will secure a demand
of such magnitude that the con-
-sumer in the or near
-cinity to the Orchard, and he thinks
that the experimental trials
-ments that have been already
with this object may be suf-
-ficient to render possible to land
to their destination. The prospective
-sibilities of the Crop in the
first stage appear to be the
chief difficulty that has to be
provided for - as the profitable
of the fruit depends on its
Price when arrives of the Crop
dispersed to a number and 2 or 3
4 of their before those of Nov
are Supplied to by Col Roddam
these estimates, if once success
-fully established, will doubt
-less amply defray the expen-
that may be made for their
introduction, but much patience
as well as care will have to be
practised before such a result
at least of a general character
is reckoned

and the Chief Constable
of Leith be essential, with the
object, to establish Farms, on
an experimental scale, for the
province of Sark Land, and
also to draw up a [illegible] for
a generally improved system
of Agriculture, for the Land
Estates of such District, and
be empowered to submit a scheme
for the same. as soon as
the requisite information has
been collected -
2. With regard to Col. Bod-
dam's request to be continued
for another Year in his present
duties, on the same terms
as at present, but should
Leith it should be a great
misfortune if the benefit of
his services were lost to
the State just at the time
that the information he has
already obtained may be [illegible]
he should be employed
and he therefore strongly
recommends that, if he [illegible]
can be spared by the
Harbour Board, this experimental
employment under their Board
may be continued for another
Year on the same terms, as
regards Salary &c stated in
Board's letter
No. 1556 S. of 25th Aug. 1870 -

1
B-83

Section A

No. 15

From

To

Dated

Received

Enclosures No.

General abstract

No. 518

18

No. 49.

From

C. Whalley Esquire,
Offg Undersecy to the Govt of India,
Department of Agriculture,
Revenue and Commerce.

To

The Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Fort William the 22 February 1872.

Sir,

Steads.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2914/1076 dated 8th September last, on the subject of the measures adopted by Lieutenant Colonel Boddam, for the introduction of an improved system of Cattle breeding in Mysore and the continued employment, on special duty, for another year, of that Officer, to enable him to complete the measures in hand.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Acting Governor General in Council sanctions the proposal, on the understanding that Lieutenant Colonel Boddam's military pay as well as his special allowance will

will be met from the revenues of Mysore.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant

C. H. Shelley

Offg Undersecy to the Govt of India.

6.3.72 -

Copy to D.A.G. with
the information that
Lieut Col. Dyer
Commg Regt
Q.M. has been
duly made -

" Copy to Col. D.

No 109

1872.

From Colonel E Boddam

To Dr Spencer Duty

Dated 8th January

Despatched

Received 15th

Enclosures No.

General No. 18.

No

Reports the result of experiment of growing Maize and Sorgho on the Fort Island near Government House

2 Feb

14

Encl 1 in 1872 Mil Dept

Letter reference
April 10th 1873

Later Reference
Agri: 1—1873.

~~D. R.~~ Agri
1, of 1870.
1—30.

Subject

Cultivation of Exotic Tobacco.

Indexed.

L/36

1871. No. 224.

From The Cotton Commr.
To Allahabad

Dated 7th August 1871.
Despatched
Received 14th Do.

Enclosures No.
General No.
No 3033 } 18

Requests the favor of being supplied with any papers or information that may be available in the Secy's. office on the subject of the cultivation of Tobacco

Acknowledge & state time in regard which compliance can be expected. The papers sent will contain all the recent information available in this Office

tributed by the Calcutta & Col Boddam & Mr Mein.

W Mein
15 Jan/1872

Acclimatised Indian Tobacco seed issued — 5 oz
Bonus 2 oz

15.1.72

The seed should be at once made over to Col Boddam — distributed by him — Mr Mein to be requested to forward a brief Note on the Experiment &c.

Submitted to Hd Asst
Havannah Tobacco Seed

At Col Boddam's suggestion we applied to the Secretaries to the Horticultural Societies at Calcutta and Madras for some Tobacco seed of the Havannah and Sharez Species (Letter d/ 28th Jany/71.)

The Calcutta Society complied with the request by forwarding a packet of Havannah seed, which was sent on to Col Boddam for trial - Docket No. 5803/1428 d/ 16th February/71.

Again, in June 1871, Mr Rivett-Carnac, the Cotton Commr, furnished us with a packet of various kinds of Tobacco seed, amongst which was 16 oz of the

Cotton Com.r letter No. 2989.
d/30th June/71.
No. 1762 d/8th July/71.
447

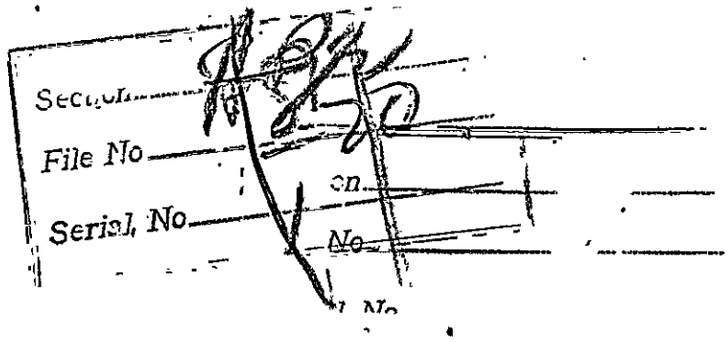
Havannah species :-
The packet was sent to Col. Boddam, with directions to give Mr. Sears a small quantity of each description for trial, and to distribute the remainder in such manner as he considered best calculated to ensure the fullest results being obtained. He was further directed to report results in due course for communication to Mr. Rivet-Carnac, which he has not yet done -
We distributed the Virginia and Manilla Tobacco seed but not Havannah -
I enquired in the Dy. Supts Offices as to where Mr Ricketts

obtained the Havannah seed from - I enclose the reply I received -

JR 13/7/72

This is a Quantity of acclimatised American tobacco seed sucked in [illegible] Shall it be di

Notes



Notes.

12

Section
1101 NC

SCRE

Grown the
Lewis Kreer
Durham NC
Greensboro

My dear Parker,

After distributing
acclimatized Havannah
tobacco seed to all my
Builders I finish I have
still a large quantity
left, I asked Mr Moss
to give her leaves and
a receipt to distribution
to other distributors

Havannah seed
Experiment Farm
Cornwallis Road
Durham NC

3

It is deemed necessary

It should be forwarded

soon if it is to be sent

at all.

Yrs Sincerely

Shuckelly

11th July 1872

9
J. 20

From 1875 No. 60

To Col. Haddock
on Special Duty
Bangalore

Dated 24 January 1875

Despatched

Received 26 January 1875

Enclosures No.

General No.

No. 18

25 January

Subject Chutta Tobacco
Seed issued to Mr Ground
from the Govt of India and
Madras for cultivation in
Mysore

Mr Kay to Col Haddock

5

To
The Officiating Secretary
to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore

Sir,

Among other points connected with the Agriculture of the Districts I passed through in December last I noticed the indifferent culture and inferior kind of tobacco grown. Tobacco is in great demand in the European market especially since the outbreak of the War. The Government are I believe desirous of encouraging tobacco growing in India, and there is no apparent reason why we should not have good tobacco in the Mysore Country in the Cold Season. it requires careful culture and irrigation which could be supplied by wells. The Madras Horticultural Society some time ago republished in its proceedings directions for its growth extracted from Porters Tropical Agriculturist, a now somewhat scarce book. these directions I append to my letter. I would suggest that good kinds of tobacco seed be procured through the Government of India and from the Northern Division of the Madras Presidency through the Madras Agri Horticultural Society for distribution with these directions, to the Amildars. The best kind of tobacco that I saw in my travels was grown at Ramkanhally in

* Havanna
x Shiraz

6

the town itself.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obd. Servt.

E. J. Boddam
On Special Duty

Morrison's Farm
Bangalore
24th January 1871

Directions for growing Tobacco as practised in Virginia.

The soil best suited for the plant, is a rich open alluvial, and before planting, it should be broken up into a fine tilth. The mould is then drawn into little hillocks arranged in lines, usually 4 feet apart one way and 3 feet the other. (In this country 3 feet by 2 feet would be quite sufficient intervals between the lines, and the propriety of raising hillocks on which to plant the seedlings seems doubtful as they would be apt to suffer from drought.) The seeds are sown in beds manured with the ashes of brushwood, straw or dried weeds, and each bed is surrounded with a strip of Mustard, which being more attractive to insects than the Tobacco prevents their attacking the young plants of the latter. In about a month the seedlings will be fit for transplanting and they are known to be ready for lifting when the fourth leaf has sprouted and the fifth is just appearing. Rainy weather is best suited for the operation, and the seedlings must be carefully raised from the beds, so as not to injure the tender roots.

When lifted they are at once conveyed to the field in which they are to grow, and planted by making holes in the ground with a finger or dibble, inserting a plant in each hole and then pressing the earth round the root with the hands. Great care must be taken not to injure

the leaves, as they are at this stage extremely tender, and if injured the plant is liffely to die. After planting, Tobacco husbandry calls for continual labor in weeding, stirring up the soil and earthing up the plants, and these labors must be persisted in through the whole growth of the crop. When the plants show signs of coming into flower, the flower branches must be pinched off with the finger and thumb nail, as flowering reduces the size and impairs the quality of the leaves. In topping in this way some judgment requires to be exercised as to the height at which the stem is pinched off. In Virginia so much is removed as to leave only from five to nine leaves on the plant, according to the quality of the soil, as it has been found that, in general the fewer the number of leaves left the greater will be the strength of the Tobacco. Another kind of pruning is also called for. In the axils of the leaves and about the roots shoots continually appear and must be pinched off, for if allowed to grow they injure the quality of the Tobacco. It is somewhat difficult to determine the time at which the plants should be cut down. When ripe the leaves change their color to a yellowish green, putting on what may be called a mellow appearance, and the web of the leaf appears more prominent and somewhat thickened in its substance. As all the plants in a field do not arrive at maturity together they are cut in succession as they become ready for curing. The proper time for cutting requires to be selected with great judgment, as if Tobacco be cut before it is ripe it never has a good color, and is apt to rot when

packed in hogsheads. The stems are cut across near the ground with a strong sharp knife, and if thick are divided down the centre nearly to the extremity. The splitting of the stems permits of the free action of the air and the escape of moisture. When cut they are laid in regular order on the spots where they grew, with the end of the leaves all pointing in one direction. They are then collected and carried to the curing house or barn. This consists of a roof supported on pillars 12 feet high from the ground to the eaves, and partially open at the sides, so as to allow free circulation of the air. The interior of the barn is occupied by horizontal poles stretching across the building in a parallel direction, and 4 feet apart from each other. These poles are connected when the house is occupied by cross pieces called tobacco-sticks, on which the leaves are hung. The plant when must be conveyed to the curing house, as soon as the leaves are sufficiently pliant to bear handling. If taken in when newly cut, they get broken and damaged. The operation of hanging is then performed by suspending the plants upon sticks with the points of the leaves downwards, hanging them either on the stalk of the lowest leaf, or by the slit in the stem already mentioned. Each plant is placed so as to hang 4 or 5 inches apart from its neighbour. The agency of the atmosphere is principally relied on for curing the Tobacco, and in this Country artificial heat could never be required. When the curing has proceeded to a sufficient extent the Tobacco is said to be in case, an effect generally produced in four or

five weeks from the time of hanging. The method of ascertaining whether this point has been attained is to stretch the leaves gently over the ends of the fingers and the knuckles, and if in good case the leaves will be found elastic and tough and slightly covered with moisture. After this the first rainy day is chosen for taking down the leaves, and stripping them from the stalks. The lower or ground leaves being often soiled and torn are separated from the rest, while of those produced higher on the stalks some are inferior to others, and the whole are therefore distributed into three heaps. When this operation has been effected a number of leaves are tied together, each little bundle being a little thicker than a man's thumb at the end where it is tied. The bundles are then thrown together in heaps on a wooden platform, where they undergo the process of sweating. This amounts to a slight degree of fermentation, and care must be taken, by exposure to the air, to prevent this from going too far. On this point experience must be the only guide. The leaves when properly sweated will once more show an elastic quality when stretched, and are then in case for packing for shipment. The Tobacco is packed in Virginia in casks 4 feet deep by 32 inches diameter at the heads, and each hogshead will, if properly packed, contain from 950 to 1000 lbs weight of Tobacco. In proceeding to pack, the little bundles are arranged one by one parallel to each other across the hogshead, their points all in the same direction. The next course is reversed, the points lying in the opposite

direction to that of the first layer. When the cask is about one fourth full the layers are prest down by a powerful lever, until compressed into the thickness of 3 inches, and the pressure is kept up until the Tobacco will retain its position when the weight is withdrawn. Fresh layers are then added and prest in the same way till the cask is full.—

~~Inspector's Duty.~~

27.1.71 —

Application might be made to the Horticultural Societies of Calcutta & Madras for advice as to where the best seed is procurable — and the answer might be published in the Gazette with a translation in Vernacular. We can afterwards

[illegible] Ch. Comr.

26.1. [illegible]

Apply to the Govt. of India if necessary. Dahu

12

1/
T. 20

13

From 1871

To Col S. Bourdon
Bangalore

Dated 26 January 1871

Despatched

Received 31st — 1871

Enclosures No.

General No. 1428.

No.

Section

No

24

Enclosure Agricultural Gazette of India containing proceedings of the Madras Govt on Tobacco and under the circumstances should be glad to procure some seeds for his experiments

14

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

The Officiating Secretary
to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore

Sir

I have written by me on the 24th Instant about Tobacco culture I have received a number of the Agricultural Gazette of India, a Copy of which I enclose containing proceedings of the Madras Govt & reports on Tobacco growing in the Madras presidency — I now with reference to Mr Whitesides memo (see the place I have marked with an attenk) some thing may be done for improvement by growing the tobacco plants near trees, where their shade is cast over the plants in the afternoon — to grow them

actually under these would never do —
I adopt the plan of partial shading to a
great many plants here with perfect
success. Tho' they all grow in
the open field —
It appears to me we have scope for some
interesting experiments in growing all the
good kinds of Tobacco here, equally as at
Madras and if the Chief Commissioner
approves and will procure the seeds
I feel sure Government should be most
happy to try them next season at
Mercara Farm — where the varieties
of soil and shade are suited for
experiments of the kind and the —

supply of water abundant thus is
an important item – for Tobacco
should have irrigation – & do I justice

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedt Servant
E. H. Bordeaux
on Special duty

Bangalore
26th Jany 1871.

as thick as the little finger, but the coarser or red jowar stalk which grows seven feet in height is fit only for buffaloes and bullocks. The grass runnahs in the Deccan being intersected with ravines and patches of low jungle, are the abodes of tigers and panthers, and therefore not very safe places for horses to feed in. The bullocks are being constantly thinned by the jelidoe. It is not the custom of the country to cut colts, and as entire horses cannot be pastured together, they are fastened up with head ropes and heel ropes, and the mares are kept in separate stables. The Mahratta allows his fillies to breed when between two and three years old, and is often very careless as to the condition of the horse, but not as to his blood. The syces proceeding up-country from Bombay constantly make a few rupees by allowing their Arabs to cover pony mares; and an instance was known of a famous racer that was purchased for 8,000 rupees at Hyderabad being ruined before he reached Calcutta, by the rascality of his keeper.

Between 1837 and 1857 the cavalry regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent were the best irregular cavalry in India, being paid nearly double what the Bengal irregulars received, and were officered by Europeans. In five regiments, mustering about 3,000 horses, there were not one hundred of any other breed than Deccanees.

The great Malliguam fair supplied the remounts to the number of 300 annually. The very pick of the fair could be about at 250 to 300 rupees a head, and there would have been no difficulty in securing 500 colts at that price. The bulk of the native officers and men being well to do, could afford to buy and keep a colt for a year before he was entertained in the regiment and he was then broken in, a thing more easily done with a three-year-old than with an older colt. The system of breaking-in with a standing martingale and severe bit, so that the horse should be able to turn at speed in the little more than his own length, necessitated that the hocks, knees, and other joints, should not be thoroughly set, as in horses that have done growing. Besides, there was always the chance of the colt improving, which a grown horse would not do.—*Delhi Gazette.*

TOBACCO.—MADRAS.

TOBACCO CULTIVATION.

In the Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 21st October, 1870, we find the following interesting account of experiments in the cultivation of tobacco. The first communication is from the Acting Collector of Tanjore.

With reference to the Board's Proceedings of the 11th ultimo, I have the honour to state that foreign tobacco will undoubtedly grow in this district. Mr. Whiteside has for some time been raising some from Ohio and Shiraz seed, and has supplied me with a memorandum on the experiment which I enclose, together with two bundles (sent separately) of the cheroots from his first crop by banghy. They are sound, but after all are very like the ordinary Dindigul cheroots, with perhaps slightly more flavour. But it must be remembered that they are not a good sample, because the plants were allowed to grow up to their full height, and were exceedingly luxuriant in growth, some being four feet high with leaves 1½ feet long, and in flower and seed, the result of which gives a much coarser tobacco than when the plants are kept small, and the leaves picked when smaller and younger. I also enclose a memorandum from Dr. Ross, who, by putting down the seed in the very hot weather, managed to get something considerably worse than the country variety, but then, as he says, it shows that the plant will grow under unfavourable circumstances. On the whole, I have no doubt that Havannah tobacco will grow in this country just as it will in Germany; but it does not by any means follow that the result will be Havannah cigars any more than there. It may give a slight improvement on the country variety, but it is exceedingly doubtful whether this would find a market in England. This can only be proved by actual experiment, and the best plan, therefore, undoubtedly is, as mentioned in paragraph 3 of the Proceedings of the Agri-Horticultural Society circulated, to try foreign seeds of this kind on a large scale, and under various circumstances with regard to time of sowing, mode of culture, soil and manure, amount of irrigation, &c., &c., at the gardens in Madras; and then, when a fair estimate can be made as to the actual market value of the crop in England and prices that merchants are actually willing to pay, the culture can be confidently recommended to the natives. But they have no taste for *experimenting*, and I think it may be a mistake to invite them to attempt it until the possibility of success has been fully demonstrated elsewhere, since a failure, through ignorance or mistake, might seriously endanger or retard the introduction of what might otherwise be successful. I should like, however, a small quantity of the Havannah and Manilla seed for distribution to a few who may be expected to give it a fair trial. I may add, for the information of others who are making trials, that the cultivation requires a certain amount of care when the plants are young, as the soil must just be kept moist and nothing more. Mr. Whiteside tells me that covering over the young plants with tatties and cocoanut leaves, and watering them, so that the moisture may gradually drip through, is a very successful plan. The soil also should be decidedly rich and superior to the usual class of dry lands. Ants are also very fond of the seed, so that it ought to be sown in boxes or pots raised from the ground.

Extract of Memorandum from W. S. Whiteside, Esq., C.S.

In the latter part of 1866, Mr. J. D. Sim gave me a few small packets of Ohio and Shiraz tobacco seed, of which I distributed some to ryots in South Arcot, (with what result I never heard), and some I planted in my own garden at Cuddalore. It grew luxuriantly, and the crop was approaching maturity, when I was unexpectedly ordered to act as Collector in South Canara. I went and never returned to Cuddalore. My servants gathered the tobacco, and reported that it was very fine; but as I did not see any of them for some eight or nine months the tobacco had all been smoked; at any rate, I never got any of it. I did not know I had any of the seed left till after I came here in September, 1868, when unpacking a box I came upon four packets, two of each kind. I fancied the seed must be quite spoilt by that time, but resolved to give it a trial. I gave two of the packets to Dr. Ross, the Zillah Surgeon here, and two I planted myself. To my surprise, every seed came up. I did not plant the seed till the beginning of January 1869, if I recollect right; at any rate I put it into the ground much too late. It grew magnificently, some of the plants being more than four feet high, with very large leaves; but I left Tanjore, when my Court closed in April for the recess, before the tobacco was fit to cut. I left very strict orders about it this time, and my servants gathered it carefully and stored it in a dark dry place till I came back. I then sent into Trichinopoly for one of the most skilful cheroot-makers, and he came over and pronounced the tobacco to be first rate. The only misfortune was that the two kinds of tobacco leaves had been stupidly mixed by the gardeners when they were drying them. The cheroot-maker made up the tobacco for use, and, putting aside all the inferior leaves, I had enough to put together 1,000 cheroots. These were made up last October. Several persons who have tried them, declare them to be capital, not by any means strong in flavour, and only wanting keeping, to be first rate. I let a good many of the plants run to seed, and the people here who grow tobacco told me that the leaves gathered from such plants make an inferior description of cheroots; so very [illegible] bably these of mine might have been much better, if more care had been observed in gathering the leaves, keeping the two kinds separate, and so forth. I gave a quantity of the seed to Mr. Brooks, to distribute amongst the Badagas on the Hills, and I have still a little left. I planted some of it in September last year, and reared a very decent little crop. This time, I tried to carry out the system observed by the Telugoo tobacco-growers in the Rajahmundry and Godavery Districts, and for which purpose I got a paper of instructions prepared for me by a native up there; but I am inclined to think that the tobacco of this second crop has not been quite of such fine quality as on the former occasion, and the sun seemed to affect it. I noticed that those plants, which were screened from the hot afternoon sun grew very luxuriantly and to a great height, while those that were exposed to the sun all day, were almost dwarfed. Whether this had anything to do with the seed used I do not know. I am now collecting the seed, and have gathered a tolerable quantity of *each kind; and I have a good* quantity of leaves, too, now drying. But this year I have purposely allowed the whole crop to go to seed, as I want to get enough to try an experiment on a more extensive scale next cold weather.

Extract of Memorandum from J. Ross, Esq., M. B.

Early last year, Mr. Whiteside was good enough to give me ;o small packets of seed, one of Ohio, the other of Shiraz bacco. In March, I think, I sowed these seeds in boxes led with a moderately rich mould. Though the seed was wn rather thickly, I was not prepared for the very thick op of seedlings which came up. Many of these, however, on died down simply from over-crowding, and the survivors ving more space, throve luxuriantly. In due course, they ere transplanted into ordinary garden-soil, without any ecial preparation, in rows about 18 inches apart, and when left this for the Hills in the end of April, every plant was ing well. Some weeks before my return, that is about the ginning of July, the plants, being pronounced ready by a an who was supposed to understand this part of the process, ere cut a few inches from the ground, and then followed e usual process of curing. On my return, I found that the t-stumps had sent forth vigorous shoots, which ultimately tained to the height of 18 inches or 2 feet. From a few ants which had not been cut, I obtained an abundant sup- y of seed, and this seed was sown about the beginning of st north-east monsoon. It germinated just as freely as the ginal seed had done, but owing to want of space and rather satisfactory results of my first crop as regards cheroots, planted out very few of the seedlings. The past season in y gardon at least, has been very unfavourable in one respect. verything suffered severely from the ravages of various spe- es of caterpillars and flies, and my tobacco was no excep- on. Over and over again every leaflet was stripped to the idrib; then young shoots came up to be eaten in their turn, id yet in spite of all this, so vigorous and full of life were e plants, that in the end they triumphed and shot up to e height of two feet and over; but the effect of this pro- nged struggle for existence was to dwarf the leaves, particu- rly those at the base, and to make them coarse, tough, and ory. The plants, however, flowered and seeded freely, and have now a small supply of this seed. What with my absence e first year, and the ravages of insects this last season, I a unable to offer any comparison between the two kinds. hio and Shiraz both, so far as I can now judge, did equally ell. I have already alluded to the results of my first year's periment as regards the cheroots made from the tobacco. I t a man, trained to the work, from Trichinopoly, to manu- cture them; but, on examination, he pooh-poohed the tobacco worthless, and it required considerable persuasion to make m set to work. For obvious reasons I persisted and watch- l him carefully while making up 1,000. He said they would noke badly, show a black ash, and be deficient in flavour. o far as I have tried them, and that, you may suppose, has ot been to a great extent, they have fulfilled his prediction i every point. But then, he said, the bad quality was due to ie seed having been sown at a wrong season, to the plants ot having been carefully tended, and to the leaves not hav- ig been properly cured. And in this matter, also, he is, so r as I know, perfectly right. You will see, then, from this hat my experiment amounts to. It proves that these two inds of seed will grow and thrive vigorously under every isadvantage; for could anything be more trying than the ot season in one case, and swarms of insects in the other? nd there is nothing in the experiment to show that, under roper conditions and with due care, the tobacco may not ltimately be found equal, if not superior, to any of the ative kinds. I shall feel obliged by a small supply of the eeds you mention, more particularly if you can give me any ractical directions as to the mode of cultivation, &c.

The Board considered it right to consult the Superinten- lent of the Government Farm on the subject of the cultiva- ion of tobacco, as they learned that he had turned his ttention to the matter in connection with proposals to in- roduce the cultivation of tobacco in Ireland. He has favoured hem with a memorandum in which he expresses his opinion hat "the questions to be investigated are as yet more hysiological than agricultural. As agriculturalists, we an, with ordinary skill, grow large crops of tobacco; ut we cannot be so sure *that the manufactured article ill possess a value equal to the cost of its production.* t has been ascertained by analysis that the best tobaccos ontain a very little albumen and nicotine, while the bad nelling and bad tasted tobaccos contain a large quantity of oth; thus, Maryland and Havanna tobaccos contain scarcely vo per cent. of nicotine, while French and German tobaccos ntain as much as eight per cent. The question to be deter- mined is how to grow *good* tobacco, rather than how to grow tobacco? The investigations to be made are too minute for any but those who have been used to such investigation; it would be perfectly useless to turn them over to any other class of men. The experiments had better be conducted by the committee of the society themselves, under the advice of an analytical chemist, versed in organic chemistry; indeed, such a chemist as Mr. Broughton, "in whose special line the investigation appears to lie." The Board have taken an opportunity of consulting Mr. Broughton on the subject demi-officially, and his opinion is strongly corroborative of Mr. Robertson's. He points out that the cultivation of tobacco is a scientific pursuit in France, under the management of a Chemical Director, and further kindly expresses his willingness to undertake the requisite analysis and experiments here, if the Government will authorize him to do so. The Board attach much importance to the whole question, but consider it obvious that scientific analysis and carefully managed experiments must precede any further attempts to improve tobacco; and accordingly request Government to place Mr. Broughton in communication with the Farm Committee and Mr. Robertson with this view. The Board would then procure a carefully prepared sample of the best indigenous tobacco for analysis by Mr. Broughton, and would request the Superintendent of the Farm to undertake experiments in the cultivation of indigenous and exotic kinds in communication with him in order that he may have an opportunity of testing the produce raised under different conditions of cultivation, and cut at different stages of its growth, so as to secure a thorough examination of the whole subject.

Order thereon, 21st October 1870.—The proceedings of the Board are approved. The Board should forward samples of the best indigenous tobacco which can be procured to Mr. Broughton for chemical analysis, and that gentleman will be requested to undertake the required experiment. The experimental culture of tobacco at the Government Farm should be commenced as proposed, and the Government will receive with interest an account of the result attained.

COTTON.—NATAL.

It now appears to be most probable that cotton can be advantageously planted in Natal in certain tracts of land, lying chiefly in the bottoms of the deep and sheltered valleys through which the larger rivers run, and in the ramifying offsets from these which receive the tributary streams of the next order in point of size. These tracts, it seems, are scarcely ever affected by winter frost, and rarely visited by the hail storms which occasionally burst upon the tops of the surrounding hills. They are more subject to dryness than the neighbouring heights and higher slopes, which are abundantly visited by mists and rain; and on that account are not altogether well suited in all seasons for the cultivation of maize,-the staple corn crop of the country. But this is found to be no disadvantage whatever in regard to the planting of cotton. The cotton has thriven with exceptional luxuriance in the last season, which was altogether too dry, in the same localities, for maize. The climate in these deep cotton valleys is warmer, and more forcing to vegetation, than it is in the surrounding high lands; and these districts are consequently characterised by the presence of the mimosa, the aloe, and the euphorbia, which are there the wild products of the ground.

The best soil for the cultivation of cotton, in these districts, is a fertile alluvial deposit, which commonly skirts the actual course of the streams. But the cotton succeeds in all soils, excepting those which are very heavy and very wet.

The yield of cotton varies from 100lbs. per acre in the worst seasons, and under the least favourable circumstances of situation and management, up to 640 lbs. per acre in the best seasons and circumstances. 200 lbs. of clean cotton per acre is held to be a safe average; and 300lbs. to 400lbs. per acre, a by no means unusual reward of good management.

Field labour is very cheap and very abundant, on account of the large number of black-skinned natives of the Kaffir race living within the colony. In every district visited by the commission it was found there was no lack of labour of this class, and the wages of these labourers was 7s. 6d. or 8s. a month; the rations amounting to about as much again, or

M. G. G. O.

Camp Coorg Nov 28th Jan 1871

To

The Secretary to the Horticultural Society
Madras
Calcutta

No. 5502
Sl. 1374.

5503
Sl 1375

Sir,

I have the honor by desire of the Chief Commr. of Mysore, to request that you will be so good as to intimate where the best tobacco seed of the Havanna & Shiraz species is procurable, with a view to its experimental cultivation in this Province.

I have &c.

28. 1.

Chief Secy.

Mr. Robinson
28/1/71

Note. The enclosure of Col. Bordolano's letter of the 24th Inst. to be sent Commissioner for publication in the Gazette in Eng: & Canarese

1
I-20.

Agent -

From 1871. No 5502 / 1374

To The Secy to the Hort. Society Madras & Calcutta

Dated 28th January 71

Despatched 1 Feby

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 5502 - 5503

No. 1374 } 1875.

Enquiries when the best tobacco seed of the Havanna or Cheroot species is procurable —

Section 5 2 26 4

From

The Secretary

Agricultural & Horticultural

Society of India

To

The Offg. Secretary to the

Chief Commissioner of Mysore

Dated Metcalfe Hall Calcutta 7th February

Sir

In reply to your inquiry dated 28th ulto:- I have the honor to enclose a packet of Havana Tobacco seed - and to state that if more be required it may be obtained by application to the authorities either at Cuba or at Havana direct.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Most Obdt Servant

H Blechynden

Secretary

1871 No. 527.

From

The Secy: Agri Hort Society
of Victoria

Dated 7 February
Rec'd 14 do.
Ans'd 15th do.

1803
1626.

In reply to letter of the 28
ultimo enclosing a packet of
Hawaiian Grass seed.

2
J. 20

From Mr. 1871 No. 5803
1428

To. Colonel E. Boddam
On Special duty.

Dated 16.
Despatched 18. February
Received

Enclosures No. Shree

General No. 5803
Sl No. 1428 1870/71.

Your letter of the 26th ~~Inst~~ instant, forwarding a page of the Agricultural Gazette of India containing proceedings of the Madras Government and reports on Tobacco grown in the Madras Presidency, and ~~Suggesting~~ suggesting as an interesting experiment the growing of all kinds of tobacco in the Mysore Province.

With reference to the above

above forwards copy of letter dated 7th February 1911 from the Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, together with two packets of Havanna Tobacco seed for trial -

/By order/

16. 2. MB

Offg: Secy:

1/7

Agent

From

1871. No. 6019

1492

To Colonel E. Boddam

Dated 6 March 2nd

On Special duty

Despatched 7th } March.

Received

Enclosures No. One packet.

General No. 6019 } 1871

Local No. 1492 } 6/3/71.

1-86

Forwards 1 oz of the best description of James River, Virginia Tobacco seed for experimental cultivation.

[By order]

2. 3. 71

Offg. Secy.

2/3/71.

1871. No. 81.

Section
File No
No. 3. Letter No

From Col. C. Boddam on special duty

To

Dated 6 March.

Despatched

Received 10th March 1871

Enclosures No.

General No.

No.

This is not satisfactory - such Experiments should be carefully carried out & the results watched & noted -

I hope this will be done in the case of the seed sent with No. 6029 2nd inst.

With reference to Govt. No. 6028 of the 3rd Instant states that the Officer of Virginia Tobacco are afforded to different parties for experiment not knowing then of the importance attached to Tobacco Cultivation by the Govt.

To

The Officiating Secretary

to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore

Sir,

With reference to your docket No. G.L. 6028/1494 of 3rd ult. March 1870-1. I have the honor to state that the Oz. of Virginia Tobacco was issued to different parties for experiment and some given to the Sepoys gardens of the 27th Regiment N.I. but no one seemed to take any trouble to grow the tobacco, nor was I often aware of the importance attached to Tobacco culture by the Government.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

E. Bodeau

On special Duty

Morrison's Farm
Bangalore
6th March 1871

Apl 1871 R 6215
To 1543

Colonel E. Boddam
on special duty.

Dated 6th March.
Recd 7th 18

Encl no 6215 } 1870-71
1543

States that his report
of the 6th inst. regarding the
Virginia Lot deceased enq:
-ried in May 1869 is not
satisfactory, and requests
that the deed from ordered on the
22nd inst may be carefully
ghecked with entries in and
the results watched and
noted.—

No. 6265

Sc. 1543.

H. C. C. Office
Bangalore 13th March 71

To, Colonel E. Baddeley
On Special Duty

Sir, I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., and to state that the Chief Comr. considers your report regarding the Virginia Tobacco seed supplied to you in May 1869 unsatisfactory as such experiments should be carefully carried out and the results watched and noted -

2. Colonel Baddeley desires that this may be done in the case of the seed sent to you with this Office No. 6019/1492 of the 22nd instant.

13/3/71.

Asst. Secy.

No. 22

1871.

From

To

Dated 15 April

Despatched

Received 19 — 20 —

Enclosures No.

Entered No. 38.

Entered No. 18.

Circular No. 602 of 2 March

Submits Return

Experimental Cultivation

in the Agricultural Areas

River Virginia Tobacco.

To Chief Secretary

19.4.71

Ans

21.4.71 - No. 836 This report
to Emancipation, and
a copy of it to
be sent to Port
Augusta, with a
request that he
write to No. and
ask to Enclosure
a portion of the supply
of the seed for-
warded to the Superi-
ntendent of Victoria -
The Chief Secretary
will direct Mr. to
attend to this matter.
Reply to

Subject to above
an Explanation may
perhaps that the
Schools Officials
may be urged
to pay more
attention to
such Offences
which - Any
instance of de-
linquents neglect
on this part
should be dealt
with

Agri. Dept. Madras Office

Section
No 1
Final No 97

Cpd Let. to 38 } 1871/72. 33
& Gul. & F. 18 }

To,

The Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner of Mysore
Bangalore.

Dated Mysore 1st April 871.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Dft Letter as per margin, and to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner that the Deputy Superintendents of Mysore & Kaghan report that the James River Virginia Tobacco seed proved successful in the experiments under their immediate superintendence at Head Quarters, the result of the trial is not however regarded as having been so favourable in some of the outlying Districts, but this failure may with safety be attributed to the want of attention on the part of the cultivators. The Deputy Supt of Mysore refers to the trial at Malvalli as having been pre-eminently successful.

A. 1258 of 5 June/69
A. 602 of 2 March/71.

2. On the whole, I am of opinion that the superiority of Virginia Tobacco grown in this District has been established, & the success of the experiment under report complete & as substantial advantage may unquestionably be

be anticipated from the introduction of this plant, I request the favor of a further quantity of seed being supplied for distribution in this Division & special instructions will be issued to ensure more care in the culture of the plant in the Districts.

3 Copies of the reports received from Mysore & Kapsan are enclosed. —

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most obed.t Servant

Superintendent
Agri.m Gar.

76

The Superintendent

Agm Dpt

e. No 793 D/18 March/71.

Your Docket e.n.473 of the 11th March 1871 requesting to know the result of the experiment of the Cultivation of James River Virginia Tobacco.—

With reference to the above has the honor to forward the accompanying Extract from the Administration Report of the year 1869-70.

Sd/ Ed Ludlow

for Dy Supt Bhd Dpt.

Extract from the Administration Report of the Bhd District of 869-70.

Virginia Tobacco. 122— The experiment with this Tobacco proved fairly successful in 3 Thanahs. Some tolerably good leaves in the early dry Subah's Seedlings were surpassed by those grown in Malwah, & one of the Growers there realized a considerable quantity. The dried leaf has been sent to Madras & Richmond to be manufactured into Cheroots. Those made at Madras thro' the Superintendent had good flavor & were very strong— Those become from Richmond have not yet been received— The Amildars of Malwah report that the natives prefer the American Tobacco to the Country produce as being superior in quality & of a less bitter taste— As Certain portions

of the District are particularly suited to the growth of Tobacco, (the Tobacco of Trichinopoly being held in great repute) endeavors will be made to give the American seed a still more extended trial, for if it suits the taste of Natives its success is sure — seeing that considerable Sayer Revenue is realised from Tobacco, experiments of this sort with foreign varities agreed, may ultimately prove directly profitable to the State. —

"Extract"
Sd Col Ludlow —
for Secy to Govt
with my
D.O.

No 24

Memorandum from
Bassein District
Dated Bassein 8th April 1871.

To
The Superintendent
Botanical Garden

Sir,

In reply to your Docket No 473 of the 11th Ult: enquiring how the James River Virginia Tobacco seed supplied with Docket No 86 of the 15th June 1869 has succeeded, I have the honor to report that a few seeds put down in my own garden answered admirably & a quantity of leaf has been cured & sent to the Bangalore Museum. I have still a small quantity of the seed left after giving some to Major Ray the Asst Nagar Dr & some of the Planters.

2 small supplies have been sent to all the
Tehsildars

districts where Tobacco is grown and from all reports have been received of its failure which I attribute entirely to want of attention on the part of Cultivators, in short it is almost impracticable to effect the introduction of new plants in this manner. As an instance I may mention that the Burigangati Cotton was reported to have failed entirely last year, whereas when pointing out to the Chief Commissioner a field at Haledon which had been sown with it, we found it had grown well and the ground was literally covered with fine cotton. The Gowdar on being questioned replied that he had not heeded the Cotton as he did not care for new varieties, the Amildar who is fit only for the post of a Moonshi exhibited perfect ignorance on the subject.

This is quite true, & thus that portion is in many instances in the opinion of the Superintendent

Dharwar 22
By D. Hill
Dy Asst Agent

Copies

Superintendent
Cudr

G.
F-36-

From

1871 No 425
122

To Col Boddam

Dated 24 April On Special Duty

Despatched

Received

Section

File No

Serial No

Enclosures No. 6 Abstract

General No. 425 1870/71

No. 122

Forwards copy of a letter from the Supt. Ashtigram No. 58/18 of the 15th ult. requesting to procure a further supply of Virginia Tobacco seed for distribution

Asst Mr Sharp

Genl. No 425/122

H. C. O. Office
Bangalore 24th April 1871

To Colonel Boddam
On Special duty

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of a letter from the Supt. Nelliagherry Dn. No. 38/18 of the 15th instant with its enclosures, reporting on the Experimental Cultivation in his Dn. of the Virginia Tobacco seed supplied in June 1869, which the Chief Commr. considers is encouraging, I am directed to request you will be good enough to endeavour to procure a further supply of the seed for issue to the Supt. of Nelliagherry and to the other Divns. of the Presidency, at least the Chief Commr. thinks, might be obtained

Please &c

W.

24/4/71.

Offg Secy

Gl. No 426
Dt. 100

Copy of the above is communicated to the Supt. of Nelliagherry in reference to his letter No 38/18 of the 15th instant with the Exhibits &c

Confirm hope that the Colonial
Officials may be urged to pay
more attention in future to such
experiments. Any instance of
deliberate neglect on their
part should be duly noticed.

Yours
A.L.
Galton

No 17.

1871

From Col. C. Boddam

To On Special duty

Dated 4th May

Despatched 5th May

Received 5th May

Enclosures No.

General No. 1871

No.

Secretary's No. 425 of 24th April 1871

Reporting the despatch of 6 tubs of Virginia Tobacco sent to the Superintendent Ceylon Plantations Division

Submitted - a copy of the accompanying letter dated 15th April addressed to the Secretary to the Chief Secretary's Office enclosing a receipt granted to the Colombo Commissariat Department for Blue No 1041 of 11 May 1870

9/5

T.M.C

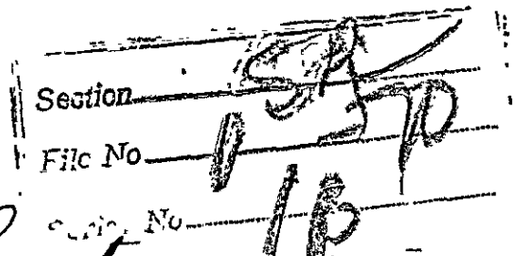
Mr. Johnson

10/5/71

C.C.

T.M.C

No 9



To

The Offg Secretary
to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore

Sir,

I have the honor to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner that I have dispatched 6 lbs of Virginia Tobacco seed to the Superintendent Astagram Division.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servant
E Boddam Lt
on special duty

Bangalore
4th May 1871.

4

Transmitted 1871, No. 31

To The Secretary of the Chief Commr.

Dated 2 May

Despatched 9 —

Received

Registered in Enclosures No. 1

General No. 58 } 1871.

Govt. No. 25 }

Subject 2 6021 97

117

2 March 71 Reports the result of the experiments tried with James River Virginia Tobacco leaf.

Endorsement

The note might be addressed to Lyons & the effect mentioned

14

-this with one from

Mr 2nd ...

many more for ...

...

...

5/5

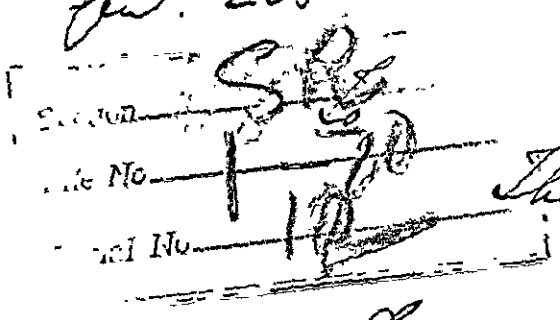
...

...

16/5/71

Gen.l Do. 58 / Genl. 28 } 1871-2

Nagar Dy. Supt.ts Office,
8th May 1871.



The Secretary to the,
Chief Commr. of Mysore.

Sir,

In reply to your Partly Circular
No: 6021. / Gl. 117 dated the 2d. March, I have the
honor to state for the information of
the Chief Commr., that the 2. Oz.s of
James River Virginia Tobacco seed
received with your No: 1256 / 29 of the 5th.
January 1869, was distributed to
the Amildars of Kadoor & Tarikere
for experimental Cultivation. —
In Banavar the experiment failed
on account of heavy rain, by
which a large quantity of indigenous
tobacco also was destroyed; while
in Kadoor it was at first partially
successful; some of the seeds having
germinated well, the plants were transplanted

and appeared healthy at first, but
latterly all died a month before they
were fit for cutting. —

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your most Obed.t & Serv.t

for Superintt.

Edgar Dent

No. 745. ✓

Jul. 215.

M. C. C. Office

Bangalore 12th May 1871

To

The Cotton Commissioner

Central Provinces & Berars

Sir,

With reference to your letter No 1041 of the 11th May 1869, I have the honor by desire of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore to forward for your information copy of a letter from the Superintendent Ashtagrama Division dated the 15th April 1871 No 38/18 reporting on the experimental cultivation in his Division, of the Virginia Tobacco, and to state that on receipt of any further reports on the subject copies will be ~~duly~~ furnished to the Comr.

I have &c.

12/5/71

Offg Secretary

1/36

To, The Cattle Commissioner
Central Provinces & the
Berars

Dy/2 = 11 May 1871.

General No. 745
No. 213 } 71/72.

With reference to his No. 1041 of the 11 May 1869 forwards copy of a letter from the Supdt. of the Ashtagram Farm reporting on the results of the experimental cultivation of the Virginia Tobacco in his Dist & asks that on receipt of any other reports on the subject copies will be duly forwarded.

From the Secretary to Government

To the Secretary

From 1871. 240

To Colonel E. Roudane
On Special duty.

Dated 16
Despatched 18 May.
Received May 22

Enclosures No. One.

General No. 853
No. 240 } 1871/72.

Letter No 58/28 of the 8th May/71. from the Supt of the Nagar Division, reporting on the Experimental cultivation in his Division of the James River Virginia Tobacco.

Forwards Copy of the above for information.

By order

16/5/71 H. D'A.

L 36

From 1871 No. 79.

To The Cotton Commissioner
Alexandria

Dated 20 January 71

Despatched

Received 27 Jan 71

Enclosures No.

General No. 1768

No.

Acknowledge letter 745/215 of 12 January forwarding copy of letter regarding experimental cultivation of the Virginia Tobacco and requests that the reports from Nyson and Hassan on the subject may be furnished.

PLEASE ADDRESS "ALLAHABAD."

No. 1768.

FROM

HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC, ESQ.,
COTTON COMMISSIONER,

To — The Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner
Mysore —

Allahabad Dated 20th May 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter No. 745/215. dated 12th May, forwarding copy of a letter from the Superintendent Astagram Division reporting on the Experimental Cultivation of the Virginia Tobaccos.

2. In paragraph 3 of the letter from this Officer's notice that he mentions reports from Mysore

Mysore and Hassan on the same subject—
uld you let one have Copies of these reports as
they would be very interesting to me!

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obdt. Servant,

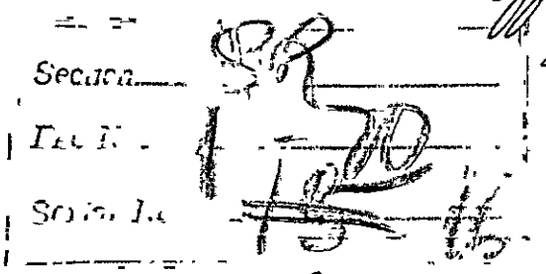
H. Knott Curwen.

Cotton Commissioner.

Sec. Agric. for the Madras Presidency & Superintendent of Govt. Farms.

To

Captain Treduay Clarke
Officiating Secretary
to the Chief Commissioner
Bangalore



Coonoor 20 May 1871

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to my address, No. 746 dated the 12th Instant, and in compliance with the request therein contained have the honor to furnish the enclosed Memorandum descriptive of the mode of cultivation employed in respect of certain Virginia tobacco, portion of which has been analyzed & reported on by Mr. Broughton

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
Sheriffs
Deputy Superintendent

Col Boddam - Acadia
Agr Hort Collect Insect,
Collin Commerce
Indian Economist. Sets
15 Years copies by
Feb[y] approval 25/-

£ -
T35

Approved

Dec[r]

2 6/5 -

W.C

1871 No. 39

From

L Ricketts Esq.
Dep[y] Supt, M. C.

To Captn J. Clarke
Mil[y] Secretary

D 20 } May 1871 1020 278
D 21 }
Rec[d] 25th
Enclosures

Acknowledges receipt of Officer's letter of 6th inst. & 12 May - & forwards as requested a description of the mode of cultivation employed in respect of certain Virginia tobacco.

Mr Ricketts Memo: Proceedings may be by the Insecticide Collin Can now be published in the Gazette, with copies of

9
735

Agril.

From the 1871 No 1020
278

Officiating Secretary

To The Superintendent
Government Press

Dated 27th May 1871

Despatched 30th

Received 23rd June

Enclosures No. two

General No. 1020 } 1871/72
Jr No. 278 }

Forwards for publication in the Supplement of the Mysore Gazette, ~~the Bangalore~~ ~~Deputy Superintendent~~ Mr Ricketts Madras Memo, and the Government Entomologists Report on Virginia Tobacco grown at Mysore, and requests that twenty spare copies may be furnished to this office.

By Order

27/5/71 Offg Secretary

X The Entomologists Report to precede ~~the Deputy Supts~~ Mr Ricketts Memo.

M. C. C. Office
Bangalore 1st June 1871

Genl Dr. 1091
Genl 297-

To
The Cotton Commissioner
Allahabad

Sir

As requested in your letter —
No 1768 of the 20th ultimo, I have the honor
~~by direction of the Chief Commissioner to~~
~~forward~~ transmit copies of the reports ~~from the Deputy~~
~~Superintendents of the Mysore and Hassan~~
~~Districts~~ relating to the experimental
cultivation of Virginia Tobacco ~~&c~~
I have &c

Asst Secretary

From Dep Supt
Mysore Dist No 793 of the
18th March 1871.
From Dep Supt
Hassan Dist No 24 of the
8 April 1871.
Both Enclosures of Supt Astr Queen's
No 38/18 of 1871

1/6/71

L 36 Agent 1871. No 1091/294

To

The Cotton Commissioner

Allahabad.

Dated 1st
Desp.d 2 } June

General No 1091
No 294

No 2306

From the Secretary to the Government of India

It is requested in letter No 1758, of 30th Ultimo, transmitting Copies of two reports relating to the experimental cultivation of Virginia Tobacco.

No 2527/592

4/36

From 1871. No 128

To The Cotton Commissioner
Allahabad

Dated 6 June 71

Despatched

Received 19

Enclosures No.

General No. 2308

1871-72

No.

Section SR

File No 1 70

Serial No

9C18

Acknowledges letter of the 1st Jan. No. 1891-297 enclosing reports upon the cultivation of Virginian tobacco Seed.

Encl 2 Nos

8453

370

No. 2356

FROM

HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC, Esq.,
COTTON COMMISSIONER,

To

The Offg Secretary to the
~~Chief Commissioner,~~
Mysore.

Of Allahabad, 8th June 1871.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant No 1091/297 enclosing reports upon the cultivation of Virginian tobacco seed -

2d - It is satisfactory to learn that the introduction of this seed is to some extent atleast a success, and a further trial would no doubt be attended with better results -

3d - Should you therefore decide to try the Experiment again, and are desirous of receiving a variety of tobacco seeds, I shall be happy to supply you with such as I have -

4th - The remarks of the Superintendent Hassan District in the 2d para: of his letter of 8th April 1871, to the address of the Superintendent of Ashtagram Division quite coincides with

20/6 -

In reply this
Ref I shall be
much obliged
by h. Ce. if y
a fortnight hence.
- duly of Lent, in
kindly offered
i. - from 3 which
shall have the
pleasure to be
Ce. - Give it -
Thanks h.... for
the application for R
Chaplaincy
19/6
his letter of 4 May
Ref I quite concur
in the

with my experience - I take the liberty of enclosing for the information of the Chief Commissioner Copy of a letter to the Govt of Madras on the Subject of Cotton Cultivation - you will see that in Para: 4, I have noticed the hopelessness of making over small quantities of seed to Ryotes who undertake experiments unwillingly -

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obed.t Servt.

Henry Hirst Lucas.

Cotton Commissioner

B. 26.

No. 980F.

FROM

HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC, ESQ.,

Cotton Commissioner,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Dated Camp Meerut, 24th April 1871.

SIR,

In continuation of former correspondence, and in accordance with the permission granted in paragraph 2 of your No. 148-430, dated the 10th ultimo, I have now the honor to submit the following brief suggestions for following up the experiments that have been made in the Madras Presidency for the improvement of the cultivation of cotton.

2. As noted in paragraph 4 of my letter, dated Camp Sheagaom, 4th of March last, the results of the experiments undertaken in various parts of the Madras Presidency correspond very closely with those reported from other parts of India. And it is generally found that where an experiment has had the benefit of intelligent supervision, there some success is reported; on the other hand, in cases in which a small quantity of seed has been made over to native cultivators, the experiment is generally reported to have proved a failure, and statements are received to the effect that "the seed did not germinate;—the "yield of cotton was less than that of the native plant, &c."

3. If the only fair conclusions to be drawn from the above reports were that the cultivation of the improved seed could only be conducted with success when supervised by persons of superior intelligence, and that the plant was altogether too delicate and elaborate for the native cultivator to sow with much chance of profit, then the question of the advantage of persevering with these experiments could be summarily disposed of. But I am inclined to hope that the above are not quite the conclusions to be drawn from the reports, which, through the courtesy of the Government of Madras, I have had the advantage of perusing.

4. What little experience I have had in Central India has confirmed me in the belief that much value is not to be attached to the reports furnished by native cultivators of seed given to them for experiment. As a rule, but very few native cultivators undertake such experiments willingly. And it is hardly to be expected that they should regard the seed with much favor. I have found the cultivators very suspicious of all endeavours to distribute seed among them, for reasons given in the following extracts from one of my annual reports which, for facility of reference, are appended. Writing in 1868, I said—"The "disinclination at first evinced by the people to accept the cotton seed is hardly "to be wondered at. They doubtless feared that some arrangements were on "foot to deprive them of the profits of their lands, and they regarded the seed in "the light of a 'Queen's Shilling' which was to enlist them in a cause of the "true objects of which they had grave suspicions.

* * * * * * *

"Since writing the above, I have read an article which confirms the idea "expressed above, that natives regard with distrust any attempt to induce

"them to grow foreign plants. The "*Times of India*" mentions that an officer "recently sent a present of some tea and some tea plants to an independent "Native Chief on the North-West Frontier. The Chief accepted the tea and "returned the plants with an intimation that they were returned in conse- "quence of the spirit of a tradition that plants of foreign countries should "never be planted in that country, lest when they had thriven and leaved and "flowered, the people of the country they had come from should themselves "come to demand the produce, and so disturb the peace of the well con- "ducted and orderly community over which he presided. Doubtless some of "the Koonbees thought that when the cotton ripened, both cotton and land "might be taken from them."

5. Indeed, I fear that very few native cultivators give the seed fair play, and if the seed is sown, I suspect it sometimes enjoys the treatment referred to by "The Old Pindari" in the lines :—

> "Then came the settlement '*Hakim*' to teach me to plough and weed,
> "I sowed the cotton he gave me, *but first I boiled the seed.*"

6. The conclusion then that I think is to be drawn from the results of the experiments made in many parts of India, is that the seed, when made over to native cultivators, seldom receives fair play, and that the reports received from villagers of the experiments made by them are to be accepted with much caution. The comparative success which the seed meets with when tried at the head quarters of a district is, I believe, chiefly to be attributed to the circumstance that there the experiment receives fair play, and that those who undertake it have no special object in making it a failure.

7. The comparative success noticed above, which has attended some of the experiments, is, I think, sufficient to justify us in persevering. But I would recommend that the experiments be confined to one or two places, where the necessary supervision can be ensured, and I would not recommend that any seed should be distributed to native cultivators unless it be apparent that they undertake the experiment willingly.

8. As the Government of Madras are perhaps aware, the system of experimental seed gardens in the Central Provinces and the Berars has met with some success. At these gardens the best seed of the locality is grown, and the produce is selected on the pedigree system and distributed to the cultivators, who visit the gardens and see with their own eyes the superiority of the crops grown from the selected seed. At these gardens also a variety of experiments with exotic and indigenous cottons are conducted under the direction of a European superintendent.

9. I would suggest that such an experimental garden might, with advantage, be established in one of the Northern Districts of the Madras Presidency, where good cotton is grown. Knowing but little of the Presidency, I can hardly undertake to suggest a site for such an experiment, but I might mention that in the Central Provinces and the Berars it has been found desirable to select sites near the head quarters of a cotton growing district and near the line of railway.

10. If the Madras Government were inclined to adopt this suggestion, and to establish such a garden, a qualified superintendent of experiments could, I may add, be supplied by this Department, as the Secretary of State for India, with a view to the extension of the system of seed gardens, has recently sent out some gardeners from Kew, who have been attached to the gardens in the Berars, and one of whom is now competent to superintend the management of a garden in the Madras Presidency. One of them has been placed in charge of an experiment to be started at Allahabad, and another could be made available, if required for service under your Government.

11. Provision for his salary has been made in the Imperial Budget, and a sum sufficient for an experimental garden could be made available from the same source. These amounts could, I believe, be transferred without difficulty to the credit of the Madras Government for the purposes indicated above.

12. These arrangements, if carried out, would not, in any way, necessitate the experiment being under my supervision or control; on the contrary, I am inclined to think that it would, for many reasons, be desirable that they should be conducted quite independently of my Department, under the direction of the Collector of the district, or whomsoever the Madras Government might select.

13. I should only be too happy, on hearing that the plan was generally approved of by the Madras Government, to give every information in my power regarding the management of similar gardens in the Central Provinces and the Berars and other parts of India, which might perhaps serve as a guide in setting a new experiment on foot, and I would gladly render every assistance in my power. But from my own experience, I would strongly urge the importance of leaving the management in the hands of the district authorities, by which plan the interest and sympathies of the officers who have the best means of assisting such a scheme and working it out to a success can alone be enlisted.

14. I may mention in conclusion that it has been found that a European superintendent can generally manage to overlook an experimental garden containing about 300 acres of land. For the sake of rotation of crops, about 150 acres should be sown with cotton, 150 acres with other crops. The experiments are not thus confined to cotton, and an experimental garden of this description, if well managed, may, I believe, in course of time, be made to prove of great value to the agricultural interests of a district.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC,

Cotton Commissioner.

O. S. G. P.—No. 1294 H. R. C.—9-6-71.—100.

I
No 5

No 29

187 .

From

The Supt. of the Mysore Govt. Press.

To

The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Mysore

Section

File No

Dated

Serial No

Despatched

Received Aug 21st

Enclosures No.

No. 240.

Subject.

Has the honor to forward 20 copies of the form marginally noted, printed as requested by the Secretary in docket No 1029 dated 27th May 187

Supt. Mysore Govt. Press.

REPORT BY MR. JOHN BROUHTON, GOVERNMENT QUINOLOGIST, ON TOBACCO GROWN IN MYSORE FROM VIRGINIA SEED.

I have received an order from the Madras Government, directing that I should report on the sample of tobacco received some time since from Mr. Ricketts, offg. Dy. Superintendent; I regret that an absence of two months in Bengal has prevented me from reporting earlier.

My analysis was mainly connected with the amount of nicotine in the tobacco (when dried) and the amount of potassic carbonate in the ash of the tobacco. The numbers obtained were as follows:—

Nicotine per cent	3·64.
Ash per cent	15·35.

Amount of potassic carbonate contained in the ash of tobacco—3·23 per cent.

The above results shew that the tobacco is of good quality, as indeed is found by simply smoking it. It however possesses the fault, though in less degree than most tobaccos grown in India, of a deficiency of potash salts. In the best foreign tobaccos the amount of carbonate of potash exceeds 7 per cent. The presence of organic salts of potash greatly modify the process of burning, and have a most important influence in consequence on the flavour. I have lately examined a large number of specimens of tobacco grown in this country, and can perceive that this fault is a very general one, though the Bangalore specimen possesses it in a less degree than is common. I believe its good quality to arise from this circumstance.

The tobacco, as is seen from the amount of nicotine is less mild than that of Manilla, &c., and is besides rather too fresh to be at its best flavour. I have no doubt whatever that if the amount of potassic salts could be increased, the tobacco would become of high quality.

It would therefore be well worth while to grow further crops on land manured with freshly burnt ashes of wood of plants. I have little doubt that this preparation would remove the only objection I can find in its real quality.

MEMORANDUM.

The 20th *May* 1871.

The tobacco referred to by Mr. Broughton was raised in the old Residency Garden at Mysore, from Virginia seed officially supplied to the Deputy Superintendent through the usual channels.

The soil in which the tobacco was grown was fair, ordinary garden loam, manured in moderation with decayed stable manure. The plants were occasionally irrigated by the hand with water from a reservoir, which was brackish, as is generally the case in Mysore; but as the season was a very favorable one the necessity for artificial irrigation seldom occurred.

The seeds were sown in the ordinary native method and time in seed beds during the early rains, and, when sufficiently grown for the purpose, were transplanted on a rainy day into the open, in circular pits, distant about 2½ feet from each other. These pits were slightly lower than the level of the surrounding ground, in order to admit of the retention of moisture, and each pit contained three seedlings.

The flower branches when they appeared were duly pinched off, as also were the young vigorous shoots constantly springing from the axils of the leaves and occasionally from the roots. A ryot of the town was consulted as to the proper time for cutting down the plants, and to whom was entrusted all the subsequent operations of curing and sweating the leaves.

In fact the experiment was purposely conducted throughout in the native method and with but ordinary care, so as to produce an average crop in a method familiar to the ryots of the country, rather than one purely for exhibition purposes. Had more exceptional care been taken, the quality and flavour would probably have been better still.

Some cigars made up of this tobacco proved to be of excellent quality.

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L. RICKETTS,
Dy. Supt., Mysore Commission.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS, BANGALORE—1871.

REPORT BY MR. JOHN BROUHTON, GOVERNMENT QUINOLOGIST, ON TOBACCO GROWN IN MYSORE FROM VIRGINIA SEED.

I have received an order from the Madras Government, directing that I should report on the sample of tobacco received some time since from Mr. Ricketts, offg. Dy. Superintendent; I regret that an absence of two months in Bengal has prevented me from reporting earlier.

My analysis was mainly connected with the amount of nicotine in the tobacco (when dried) and the amount of potassic carbonate in the ash of the tobacco. The numbers obtained were as follows:—

Nicotine	per cent	3·64.
Ash	per cent	15·35.

Amount of potassic carbonate contained in the ash of tobacco—3·23 per cent.

The above results shew that the tobacco is of good quality, as indeed is found by simply smoking it. It however possesses the fault, though in less degree than most tobaccos grown in India, of a deficiency of potash salts. In the best foreign tobaccos the amount of carbonate of potash exceeds 7 per cent. The presence of organic salts of potash greatly modify the process of burning, and have a most important influence in consequence on the flavour. I have lately examined a large number of specimens of tobacco grown in this country, and can perceive that this fault is a very general one, though the Bangalore specimen possesses it in a less degree than is common. I believe its good quality to arise from this circumstance.

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L. RICKETTS,
Dy. Supt., Mysore Commission.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS, BANGALORE—1871.

9
T35

Agent —
Transl 1871. No 1460
341

To Col E. Baddam —
— Cotton Commrs & Secretary
Dated 21 June 71
Despatched
Received

Enclosures No.
General Ltr. } 18
Ltr.

Forwards a printed copy of a Report on Tobacco grown in Guyana —

M. C. C. Office
Bangalore 21st June 1871.

No: 1460/371 C.
1461/372.
1462/373.
1463/374.

To
Colonel E. Boddam.
The Secy Madras
Horticultural Society.
The Cotton Commissr.
~~Central Provinces~~
Allahabad.
The Editor
Indian Economist
Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to forward a printed copy of a Report by Mr. John Broughton, Govt. Entomologist, on Tobacco grown in Mysore from Virginia seed, together with a Memorandum by Mr. Ricketts dated 20th May 1871 on the subject.

I have &c

Secy

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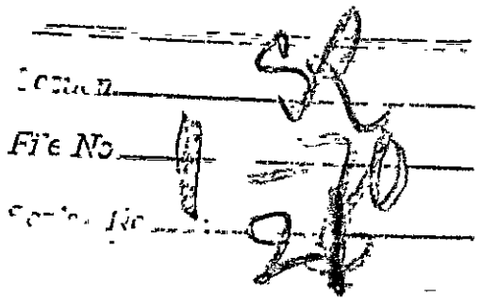
L. RICKETTS,
Dy. Supt., Mysore Commission.

No. 1453

Sub: 3/0.



M. C. C. Office
Bangalore 21st June 1871

To
The Cotton Commissioner
Allahabad

Sir

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter N°2306 of the 8th instant, and to state that the Chief Commissioner will thankfully avail himself of your offer to furnish him with some varieties of Tobacco seed, upon which you think experiments may be made in this Province

2 Colonel Meade fully concurs in the opinion expressed in your letter to the Madras Government a copy of — which you have obligingly forwarded as to the inutility of experiments conducted by small distributions of seed, amongst the native cultivators

I have &c

21/6/71

Offg Secretary

Rec'd 1871 No. 4453
340

To
Mobile Cotton Exchange
Mobile Ala

Dated 21st June

Reply'd 22d

A. 4453
340.

In reply to this letter
Mr 22989 Wm Stark Merchant
conveys the ship Bonnie
that 271 Tons Burthen
Thos Ellis Master for Liverpool
=pool to this Province=

From the Same 30 June

£736

No. 153

From Vice Consul Cotton Commr.

1871.

To

Dated 30th June 1871

Despatched

Received 4 July

Enclosures No.

General No. 18

Secretary of State's No. 2 of 21st June/71
Advises despatch
of a packet of various
kinds of tobacco seeds

Copy sent

No. 2989.

FROM

HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC, ESQ.,
COTTON COMMISSIONER,

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Allahabad Dated 30th June 1871.

Sir,

As requested in your letter of the 21st inst. No. 1453/370, I have the honor to advise you of the despatch of a packet of various kinds of Tobacco seed as noted in the margin. For trial Cultivation in Your Province.

6 ozs Havanna
1 " Verginia
1 " Guatemala
1 " Manilla
½ " Latakia
½ " Mexican
2 " Klaus dorfs.

2. I would feel much obliged if you will be good enough to let me have a Memorandum on the progress of these Experiments when they have been fully worked out.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obdt: Servant,

H. Rivett Carnac.
Cotton Commissioner.

H. C. C. Office
Bellgaum 8th July 1871

No. 1762
Fo 447

To
Lieut Colonel W. D. Dean
Offg Special Duty

SE
T-20
22 W

Sir,

In appending for your information Copy of a letter from the Cotton Comptr No 2989 of the 30th ultimo, I am directed by the Chief Comptr to forward herewith the packet of ~~various kinds of~~ tobacco seeds therein referred to, and to request that a small quantity of each description of seed may be supplied to Mr. Aleer for experimental cultivation in the Sal Bagh, and the remainder distributed in such manner as you may consider best calculated to ensure the fullest results being obtained.

2. When these experiments have been fully worked out, you are requested to furnish the information asked for by Mr. Birdwood Comptr in the 2nd para of his letter.

I have &c.
for
Secretary

8/7/71.

1871 No 1762
447

To Lieut Col Bordam
On Special Duty

Dft Surby
Supplies 20 Sept 37 20 Oct
General 1762 571/2
447

I forward a packet of tobacco seeds with instruction for its distribution, & request that a Return showing the result of the experiment may be furnished as asked for by Mr Bennett Commd in para 2 of his letter Copy of which is appended.

G.C.O. 2045
G- 327

H. C. C. Office
Memphis 17th July 1872.

To
Colonel R. Bodman
Ch Special Duty

Sir

I am directed by the Chief Comsy of Subsists herewith a quantity of acclimatized Havannah tobacco seed raised in the Govt Farm Compound, and to request you will be so good as to distribute it to the Supts of Negroes, and to Mr. Glen of the Sal Bagh, retaining a small quantity yourself for experimental cultivation.

weighing 7 3/4 lbs
Nos 1 to 7.

16/7/72

Thomas Jr
A. Assistant

No 6

1672 N. 2045
327

No. Colonel Bodeham
on Special duty

Dated 17th July

No. 2045
J 327

Forwards a
quantity Cubic
Feet Havana
tobacco seed raised
in the Government
House Compound,
and requests to distri-
bute it to the Super-
intendents of Kew
and Calbagh,
returning a small
quantity himself
for experimental
Cultivation

J 50

Gl Rn. 2046
G - 328 81

H. C. C. Office
Bangalore 17th July 1872

L. Ricketts. Esq.
Dy Asst. Bangalore

Sir,

I am directed by the Chief Engineer to request you will be so good as to submit for his information a brief report on the results of the experimental Cultivation of the Accli=matized Havannah Tobacco seed.

A K
1 - 20
2 7

Received
16/7/72

No. 735-82

From 1872 No. 2046 328

To L. Rickett Esq.

Dated 19th October

Despatched 20th " Bangalore

Received 21st July

Enclosures No.

General No. 2046 } 1872/173
No. 328 }

Requesting
him to obtain and transmit
specimens of the exhaus-
ment of cultivation
of the acclimatised
Havannah tobacco
seed

Sent. Nov. 1872

Sent.

No. 46

735

From Dy. Supt. Bang. Dist.

To The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner

Dated 26th July 1872

Despatched

Received Augt 29

Enclosures No. one.

General No. 1872-73

No. 1750

Secretary's No. 2046/328

dated 1st Instant.

In reply to the above has the honour to forward for information a memorandum on the results of the experimental cultivation of the

cipotac in Havannah and Virginia
tobacco seeds.

2.

Merlett
Offg. Dy. Superintendent
Bangalore District

To secretary with
reference.
This agent was called
for agreeably to the
Ch. Comr's order first
use below.

30.7.72

Left Ri[illegible] Thurston - & put
up Col. Butler's letter on
the Tobacco grown at Mysore
North Canal it will then with
Mr Thomson's analysis.
31.7.72

1.8.72

Planted with interest -
the Experiment appears
to have succeeded - Plants
have grown luxuriantly
& are now in the

Left Dist
Bangalore
Received the 2nd Aug 1872
Returned the same day
1/8/72

Grad

85

Memorandum.

1. The tobaccos used experimentally upon was assorted Savannah and Virginian.

2. It was sown in the ordinary native method and time, in seed beds during the early rains, and germinated very freely.

3. When sufficiently grown for the purpose, the seedlings were transplanted into the open on a rainy day and in lines situated about 3 feet apart and each seedling being separated by a distance of 1½ to 2 feet. In the case of the earlier transplantings no watering was required, but some seedlings that were put out later in the season were slightly watered by the hand until they took root. After this no further watering whatever was

grown; and it may be stated that the tobacco was grown in the regular native way and in fact as a dry crop.

4. The results were entirely successful. The growth of both kinds of tobacco was luxuriant and the leaves large and well formed. The shoots springing from the axils of the leaves and roots were pinched off, but the flower branches were allowed to grow inasmuch as the chief object of the experiment was to collect, for the purposes of distribution, a large quantity of acclimatized seed.

5. The soil of the field in which this tobacco was grown was of an ordinary nature, and it was only occasionally manured with farm yard manure added to a few basket loads of wood ashes.

6. The tobacco was cured in the native method, but your

difficulty was experienced in this process inasmuch as the leaves were extremely fine. Consequent natives declared that the odour and taste of the cured tobacco were sour; but I think this bitterness is peculiar to the exotic kinds. The leaves however were so fine and thin that with proper manipulation they would make very delicate cheroots.

7. The crop to be raised hereafter from the acclimatized seed will doubtless have a somewhat coarser leaf: and thus be more suited to the native palate as well as mode of curing.

8. ... ... I have experimented on exotic tobaccos for several years past and my experience is that it grows most readily. It is not however so easy to cure as the native species owing to its more delicate leaves.

The want of a ready market for the sale of this improved tobacco is the sole reason why it is not more grown. The demand once existing it is fully certain that the supply can be readily forthcoming.

10. As light wines are now beginning to find general favour in India, so it may be said that the coarsely made cheroots of former days are now being supplanted by varieties not only better rolled and prepared but of a superior description of tobacco. Most tobacco smokers remember the old coarse Trichinopoly cheroot with a thick hollow reed or tube at the end. These gave way to a superior description of cigar which had only a straw in the centre. Now a days cigar making is so much improved that even the straw in the

Cantra is being discarded as unnecessary to vary smoking. As this better description of cigar commands a higher price, which is readily paid, it may be asserted that improvement will continue so that the time will gradually arrive when good Indian cigars will owing to their comparative cheapness find a ready sale even out of India.

25th July 1872.

Sd/ illegible

Offg. Dy. Superintendent
Bangalore District.

G.O. 4

No. 2467
418

From F

1872.

To L. Ricketts Esquire

Dated Dy: Supdt. Bangalore

Despatched — } August 1872.

Received Sept 20th

Enclosures No.

General No. 2467 } 1872/73.

G No 418

Your No. 450 dated 26th July 1872 submitting Memo: giving details of the Growth of imported tobacco seed at Bangalore.

With reference to the above requests that Mr. Broughton's report upon the specimens of the tobacco sent to him by the Dy: Supdt. may be obligingly transmitted to this Office.

By Order

H.E.

6/10/72.

Asst: Secy:

published in the Mysore Gazette
dated 10th June 1874.

Offg. Dy. Superintendent
Bangalore District

To Mr. Eccles who has
the references on this
subject - 10-8-72

G.D.G.

PLEASE ADDRESS "ALLAHABAD."

No. 3833.

97

HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC, ESQ.,
COTTON COMMISSIONER,

To The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
Mysore

Camp Annadlee Dated 7th August 1871.

Sir,

As I am endeavouring to compile information regarding the cultivation of tobacco, I should esteem it a favor if you will be good enough to solicit the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, to my being supplied with copies of any papers and information on the subject that may be available in your office -

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

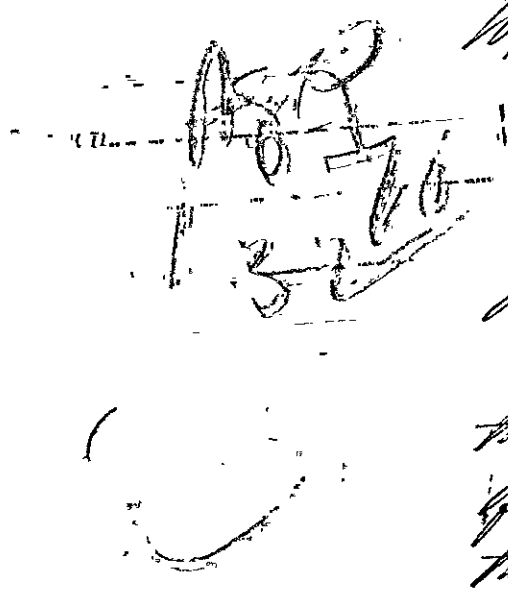
H Rivett Carnac
Cotton Commissioner

I believe the Cotton Census
was printed like a copy
of the printed copy of the
papers referred to Mr Rachel's
papers from Virginia Mass.
he will also like copies of
the Reports printed from the
Patents - 14/8/71 [illegible]

Yes - The former on the 21st
& the latter on the 2nd June 1870
[illegible] Sugar Supts No 5-8 [illegible]
not Stamt. - Perhaps it [illegible]
was considered unnecessary [illegible]

Genl. No. 2527
Genl. 592

In. C. C. Office
Allahabad 21st August 1871
Desp. No. 23



To,

R. Robt. Carnac Esq.
Cotton Commissioner
Allahabad

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3833 of the 7th instant, and to state that the papers forwarded to you with this Office letter marginally dated comprise all the recent information available regarding the cultivation of tobacco in this Province. On receipt however of any further information on the subject you request will be ~~duly~~ complied with.

I have &c.

21/8/71.

J. Strachey

No. 745/215 of 12th May 1871.
No. 1091/297 of 1st June 1871.
No. 1462/373 of 21st &c

Ex 36

Encl 1871 No. 2527/592

To

N. Burnett Esq. Cantab
Cotton Commr
Allahabad.

Dated 21st August

2527/592

Referring to No 3833 of 7
last, specifies the letters
which comprise all the
information available
at present regarding the
cultivation of Tobacco
in the Province of Assam

To

The Ag. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore

Sir,

I have the honor to forward for the information of the Chief Commissioner a statement showing the results of my experiments in growing maize and Sorghum on the plot of land near Government House. It will be seen that the Australian maize is a remunerative dry crop and also the Sorgho. The natives are astonished to find that maize can be so profitably grown without irrigation, which they very much doubted before.

2 I have included in my statement the expenditure monthly charged by me to the Government in the several items of ploughing manuring, weeding, Coolies &c., also have allowed for the usual assessment of land and cost of seed at the rate I value what I have harvested though in point of fact there was no expense incurred on either of these items.

3. The Hogan River maize was quite a failure the seed received from Madras was no better than the Country kind if as

good and I think is now worth cultivating. Mr. Robertson now Condemns it himself; the Crop however costs as much in cultivation as the best Kind and has reduced the profits of the better sorts. I have given it a proportionally deteriorated value in my estimate of the 3 sorts of Crops.

4th For Comparison I have added the estimated cost of, and profits realised from, cultivating an acre of land with Raggy and Cho-lum native fashion as drawn up by the Sheristadar; though the cost of manure and Cultivation allowed is ridiculously small and I Consider unreliable, still my higher style of farming proves more remunerative.

5. The land assessment charged for the Maize Crop per acre is very much higher than that for the raggy land. why I dont know. * 2 Rs

6. I may mention that my expenses were excessive, because I had to hire the bullocks, Carts, Coolys men and Women, could not personally superintend the work, and had no assistant or bailiff. of Course regular farming is never Carried on after that fashion; and I feel certain I Could Cut down the expenditure very materially

Clear profit per acre on Maize Crop — Rs 9 — 2 — 4.
" " " " Cho-lum " " — " 5 — 11 — 10.
" " " " Raggy " " — " 3 — 15 — 4.
Compared with the native profits on Raggy " 3 — 12 — 9.
" Cholum "

when work of the kind is undertaken in a regular manner hereafter.-

7. As regards Sorgho Cultivation, there is no doubt whatever that it can be carried on just as cheaply as that of the Country Cholum, requiring neither more manure labor, water or further care, while it is richer in saccharine matter and produces much heavier crops of fodder.-

8. As to the value of the Maize and Sorgho seed as estimated by me, I would merely state that I can sell the whole of the seed harvested at a higher rate at the present moment, and am obliged to decline a better price offered because the seed is reserved for Government purposes.-

9. Mr Pickett's data as drawn up by the Sheristadar are unsafe, because the Natives have only valued both the seed and fodder at the market rates for the Country sorts and they have no means of finding its real value never having had to assess it, nevertheless they state the return is satisfactory and the Crops are profitable

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obd.t Servt.

E. Bodlam
On special duty

Bangalore
4th January
1872

[1 enclosed marked B.]

Statement Showing the Extent of Land and the quantity of grain harvested from Colonel Boddam's Cultivation near Mr Ricketts' house

Description of Grain	Extent of Land			Quantity of Grain	Estimated Value			Deduct Expenditure			Net gain			Average per Acre			Remarks
	Acres	Goontahs	Yds														
Queensland Maize	"	18	95	396 Boottas	14.	4.	9.				15.	12.	9.	33.	10.	"	Harvested on the 24th October 1871
				52 Bundles	1.	8.	"										
Maize	"	26	57¾	689½ Boottas	13.	8.	5.				14.	11.	5.	22.	3.	"	do on the 31st October 1871
				50 Bundles	1	8.	"										
Kagi or Sorghos Jolahs	"	18.	53	Candies 1. 10. "	4.	8.	"				10.	12.	"	23.	4.	1	do on the 3d November 1871
				50 Bundles	6.	4.	"										
Maize	"	11	111	1056 Boottas	1.	9.	"				2.	3.	"	7.	4.	8	do on the 15th November 1871
				101 Bundles	"	10.	"										
Bellari Jolams	"	6.	67	K K 10 "	4.	"	"				5.	14.	"	35.	14.	"	do do do
				30 Bundles	1.	14.	"										
Kagi or Sorghos Jolahs	"	1	12	K K 2 "	"	8.	"				1.	"	"	36.	6.	2	do do do
				8 Bundles	"	8.	"										
Maize	"	5	50½	632 Boottas	4	12	4				6.	"	4	44.	"	8	do do do
				20 Bundles	1	4	"										
Total	2.	8.	83¾		56.	5.	6.				56.	5.	6.	25.	4.	7.	

N.B. Sunflower crops. We are not yet harvested as they were reported not to have attained maturity. The Area occupied by these crops is 3 Goontahs and 37½ Yards.

"Copy"

E Boddam
Special Duty

Lt Col C Ricketts
Offg Dy. Superintendt

Colonial Secretary
8 June 1872.

Submitting statement showing the results of his Experiments in growing Maize & Sorghum on the plot of land near Govt. House.

W. H. Hamilton
11/72.

12.1.72 -

The results before us are certainly as good as could have been ... looked for from these experiments -

The report will

Statement showing the result of Experiments, in gro
near Government House.

Description of grain	Extent of Land Cultivated	Quantities of Seeds produced	Rate	Value of the grain yielded	Expenditure
Mackay Maize	Yards 7,582	3960 Cobs or 680 lbs Shelled	25 lbs per Rupee	27 3 2	" " "
Richmond River		7526 Cobs or 569 lbs Shelled	30 lbs do	18 15 5	" " "
Hogan		1056 Cobs or 265 lbs Shelled	12½ lbs do	2 3 "	" " "
Straw			12 Rs per acre	18 12 9	" " "
Cobs after Shelling				1 " "	" " "
Stalks				1 " "	" " "
Ploughing, manuring, Harvesting, Weeding &c.				" " "	48. 13. 1.
Value of seeds sown				" " "	1. 5. 10.
Assessment of Land				" " "	3. 2. 2.
Cost of Shelling				" " "	1. 8. "
			Total	69. 2. 4	54. 13 1
Sorghos	Yards 2364	470 lbs.	40 lbs per Rupee	11. 12. "	" " "
Straw				6. 12. "	" " "
Ploughing manuring, Harvesting weeding &c.				" " "	15. 8. 9
Value of seeds Sown				" " "	" 1 7.

[illegible] in grain on the plot of land

...at Profit		Clear Profit per acre		Remarks
" "	"	"	"	
" "	"	"		
" "	"	"	"	The seed has been valued at 5 per cent less than what Mr. Robertson Superintendent of the Madras Government Farm Sydapett would be glad to buy it from me.— The Straw has been valued considerably less than what Mr Robertson Considers its fair value for fodder.—
" "	"	"	"	
" "	"	"	"	
" "	"	"		
" "	"	"	"	
" "	"	"	"	
" "	"	"	"	
" "	"	"	"	
5. 3.	9.	2.	4	
" "	"	"		Sorghoo seed sells in England at 2.6. (s. d) per lb. In Sydney 4 lbs per Rupee. Mr Robertson values it at 30 lbs per Rupee as a very low price. I have put down at 40 lbs per Rupee which in reality is considered below its value at the present time.— Although the value of the straw is greater than that of the Cholum I have restricted my Calculation to what the Natives value it at as Kirby.—
" "	"	"		
" "	"	"	"	
" "	"	"	"	

No. regular accounts of the Expenses, incu
the Expenditure shown above has been ex
to the Deputy Accountant General. ———

Comparative Statement showing the cost and produce
of the Bangalore District.—

	Yards											
Raggy	~~Yards~~	~~889 lbs~~	~~3 lbs per Candy~~	7.	15.	"	"	"	"			
Straw				1	2	2	"	"	"			
Butter				2.	4	4	"	"	"			
Ploughing				"	"	"	3.	"	5			
Seeds and Manure				"	"	"	2.	"	2			
Weeding				"	"	"	"	9.	9			
Harvesting				"	"	"	"	15	9			
Assessment				"	"	"	"	12	1			
			Total	11.	5.	6.	7.	6.	2.			
Cholum Straw	Yards 4840			13.	10	9	"	"	"			
Ploughing, Harvesting & Value of Seeds				"	"	"	9.	"	"			
Assessment				"	"	"	"	14	"			
			Total	13.	10.	9.	9.	14.	"			

Bangalore
8th January 1871

d under each head have been kept
ected from the monthly bills submitted

---

f grain down by Ryots, drawn out by the Sheristadar

4	3.	15	4
	3.	12.	9

Ryots always understate their profits so that from 5 to 6 Rupees may be taken as the net profit per acre. ——

In some respects a Ryot cannot be said to incur all the expenses here set out as he works with his family and Bullocks who get maintenance from the field in various ways. ——

C Boudaini

On special Duty

Petition 24th Jan 1892
24-71
15

No. 454

From 1892
The Hon'ble Under Secretary to the
To Govt of India
Dept of Agriculture

Dated 23rd January

Despatched

Received 30th Jan
Regd 1st February

Enclosures Nil

General No. 30 } 18
No.

Invites attention to letter No 3591 dated 8/12th Oct last
20 R
promising to report on the cultivation of Sorghos plant in mysore and requests to expedite the submission of the same.

Department of Agriculture,
Revenue, and Commerce.
(Agri-Horti)
The 23 January 1872.

No. 30

To

The Chief Commissioner
of Mysore.

Subject.

Forwarding a further Report on the cultivation of the Sorgho plant in Mysore.

SIR,

I AM directed to invite attention to the communication marginally noted,* and to request that the submission of the Report may be expedited.

Your letter No. 3591/00 G.
dated 18th October last.

Subsequent reminder
No.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,

Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Report on
the Model Lo
[illegible] suspension
bridge submitted by
Prof. H. Kelay -
The Conductor
of [illegible]
with Supply
a report to
the Council of
the Engineering
Section

30.1.72

S-64

Agra

No 9271

16

From 1872. 1852.

To The Conductor 40
Comptt. Dept.

Dated 30th June 1872 Hoonter

Despatched

Received 1st February

Enclosures No.

General No. (9271) 1871/72

Circl. No. 422

The undersigned has the honor to request that the Contractor of the Comptt. Dept. at Hoonter will be so good as to furnish a Return of the Accounts of the Establishments on the Establishment of the Corps relieved by Hoonter, for the Check Muster Inspector

[illegible]

30/1/72.

[illegible]

[illegible]

1872 No. 7.

S. 64

ion Civil

No 7

From
Mr. J. J. Sims, Conductor
In charge of the D.C.D.
Honiara

Dated 28 February
Rec'd 6th March 1900
No. 274

5213

In reply to docket No. 40
dated 30th Ultimo, submits
a report on the Kanglio
Plantation.

Govt 12

No 274

To

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
Mysore

Sir,

In Compliance with the request Conveyed in Your Docket No 40 of 1871/72 dated Camp Mysore 30th January 1872 I beg most respectfully to submit my report on the Growth of the Sorgho plant at this Station but fear it may be somewhat incomplete as the planting was done under the personal supervision of Captain Rowlandson who when going on circuit directed me to watch the result.

The 2 lbs. of seed was sown on a piece of land measuring 54 Yard × 24 Yard = 1296 Square Yards - the Ground had been under previous cultivation but was prepared for the reception of the seed by a copious dressing of Cow manure and I believe that the planting was carried out on the dry Cultivation System according to the instructions received with the seed - the result being as follows.

Weight of Grain produced ... lbs 114 98½
" " Reeds ... " 126 57½
Gross weight 114 156

Length of Reeds from 4 to 8 feet average 6 feet.

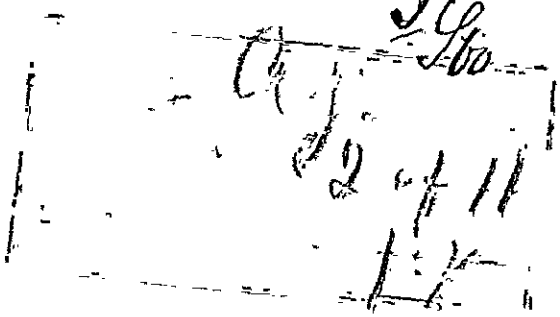
I have forwarded a copy of Your Docket together with one of this report to Captain Rowlandson with a view to it's being Corrected by him should he find it incomplete.

I am Sir
Your Very humble & Most Obed't Sv't
W. Ross Conductor
In charge of the P.C.D.

Mysore
2nd February 1872

To Lees with reference
Urgent
Send apt to send Re-
mittance to any who have
not replied - and prepare
as far as is possible
the Mess as ordered on
Col Hoddam's letter of the
8th inst.
5/2.
Mr. A. Bain for
attention
6.2.72

7/2/72.



No 129

1842.

From L Ricketts Esquire
To Offg Dy Superintendent
Bangalore &c

Dated 26th February

Despatched

Received 29th do.

28
Enclosures No.

General No. 1329 } 18
No }

In reply to P Circular
No 3647 dated 18th September
17
Reports the failure of the
trial for the growth of
Sorgho, Cholum and Tobacco &c

No. 1329. Dy. Superintendent's Office
Bangalore 26th February 1872

From- L. Ricketts Esquire
Offg. Dy. Superintendent.

To- Major J. A. Campbell.
Secretary to the Chief Commr.

Sir-

In reply to your partly circular General No. 3047/17, dated the 18th September last on the subject of making a full trial of a small quantity of "Sorgho" seed supplied by Colonel Boddam I have the honor to report as follows:

II. The seed was duly distributed to Amildars and a Circular in terms of your above partly circular was also forwarded at the same time. The results however of the experiment as recorded by the several Amildars, may be pronounced a regular failure.

III. The same may be stated as regards two other descriptions of food Cholum and certain tobacco seed which were also supplied by Colonel Boddam

IV. I attribute these failures to the system pursued by Amildars in distributing seed when forwarded to them for experimental purposes. In the first place, but a small quantity of seed is given to each Amildar, and this limited quantity is again sub divided for distribution among Shekdars who give it to one or two ryots - and there the matter ends. One ryot to whom such seed had been given shewed the same upon my enquiries, carefully tied up in his turband -, the reason for doing it having in the mean time passed away. As regards the Tobacco seed I personally inspected one of the localities where it was stated to have been sown, but where a single seed had not sprouted.

V. The fault of non success is generally attributed to the seed not being good; but as regards both Tobacco and the varieties of

the Cholum, it can be stated that the seed was good - inasmuch as some of the same Tobacco seed was sown by myself and at the Lunatic Asylum and came up very well. The experiments conducted by Colonel Boddam with the Cholum seed were also very successful.

VI. In future in experiments of this kind I propose directing Amildars not to distribute the seed to Shikdars, but to conduct the experiment themselves on Amanee.

VII. Though regretting the apparent apathy displayed in the case of this "Songh" seed trial in the Talooks, I am glad to be able to state that the various particulars as required in your partly Circular were duly carried out by Colonel Boddam and the results recorded in the Revenue Department as accurately as was possible. These results are

now with Colonel Boddam, who has I believe drawn up a report on the subject; and which is doubtless available for your information.

VIII. Except near large towns where there is a demand for green fodder, the cultivation of "Jowaree" can hardly be said to be profitable; but a somewhat similar description of "Jowaree" is largely grown in the District generally, as green food for young cattle and the better description of draught and agricultural bulls & bullocks, and its fattening and strengthening qualities are quite remarkable.

IX. As before stated, and partly in concert with myself, Colonel Boddam has recorded all the information required by the Chief Commissioner regarding "Joweree" and other cereal crops; & it appears to me that what is now alone required is to institute trials between this "Jowaree" and the indigenous "Jowaree" of the

District - viz. by sowing ½ of a field with each description and seeing which attains the largest size - and which is most palatable and fattening for cattle &c.

X. Such an experiment if conducted in the Saloorks cant hardly be watched and may also turn out a failure, but the Experiment could be practically tried at Bangalore viz. by Colonel Boddam assisted if necessary by myself - or if directed we might carry out independent trials and comparison

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient Servant -

J. Pickett

Offg. Dy. Superintendent

Bangalore District.

Gen[l]

No. 300

File Ulzmmdyz

7

960

Section Q 1871

File No 0 12

Serial No

From The Supt. Police

To The Secretary to the

Dated 28th Chief Commr

Despatched 2nd March

Received 2nd "

Regd "

Enclosures No.

General No. 798. } 18

Genl No. 262 }

I have the honor in reply to your letter and Dockets marginally noted to state that the deputy Supt of Police has been again called upon for a report shewing the results of the Searches of the Sowcars Godowns received from Colonel Boddam, and that immediately

+ From No. 3047 of 18-9-71. 17

From No. 5652 of 23-2-72. 15-8

From No. 5372 of 7-2-72. 14

immediately on
receipt, it shall
be forwarded
for the information
of Colonel Meade,

Smith
Superintendt

No. 122

Section
File No
Serial No

From 9th 1872.
To The Deputy Lieutenant before
Dated
Despatched 28th Secretary Police Commissioners Office
Received 1st Guarded Impose
Rec'd 2nd
Enclosures No. 1 February
General No. 1559 /18
No.

Report upon the cultivation of forage seed supplied by Colonel Boddam

Report taken
W. Mundy

Statement shewing the particular

Nos.	Tahsils	Date when sown	Month of Queen's reign sown	Current year	How
				A. G. Year	
1	Hassan	8-7-71	80 Rs	1	Well p and agai seeds so in June.
2	Arakalgud	5-7-71	9 Rs	2-102	Plough workma
3	Belur	10-8-71	24 Rs	2 47	Plough manured
4	Maharajanadurga	From 22/10/71 to 30/10/71	17 Rs	1 114	do
5	Haranahalli	2/8/71	14½ Rs	50	do
6	Munjerabad				
7	Kaiyamangala				
8	Karasipura				
9	Attikuppa				
10	Shivanasayapatna				
	Total		144½ Rs or 1½ seers & 18½ Tolas	1	7 73

Deputy Inspr's Office
Hassan District
Hassan February 1872.

...f the cultivation of Sorgo seed sown in...

...ivated	When cut	Yield.			Value	Amount of yield from other grains if sown in the very same land	Increa...
		Years	R.	A.	P.		
...ughed manured ...roughed: then ...n and weeded	10-12-71 and 15-1-72	164	2	11	4	14-14-4	4
Sown Furrows ...res & then sown	29-1-72	6	10	11	4	1 2	8
...p well. ma... & sown.	From 15/12/71 to 10/2/72	½ seer and 18 Tolas	4	6	4	1 2	4
do		4	4	4	4	4 4 4	4
do		4	4	4	4	4 4 4	4
		170½ & 10 Tolas	3	5	6	15 4	8

Net decr...

Rup...

Hissar District.—

Increase	Decrease	Remarks.
		Four seers of the produce reserved for seed and the rest (160 seers) put up to auction and realized only Rupee 1 annas three. The common gola was selling at R. 4 per seer (160) The low price due to [illegible] bidders and the stalk sold for Rs 1/8/4. The juice was extracted and treated like that of sugar cane. It did not congeal, sugar could be extracted.
12	3	
"	"	One seer in reserve, the rest 5 seers put up to auction
"	8	Not yet put up to auction. Estimated value 6 pie.
"	"	Remains to be harvested.
"	"	do do
		Failed.
"	12	3—8

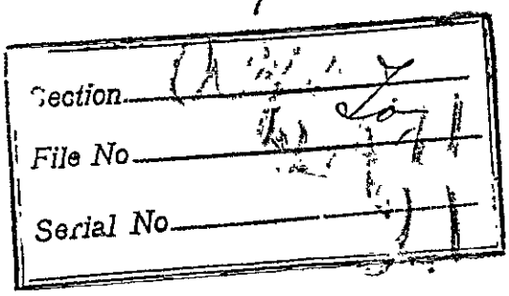
ase
11—10—10.

B. F. Bruce Kemp
Offg Deputy Supdt
Hdt

Deputy Superintendents Office,
Hassan District,

No 1559

Dated 28th February 1872.



The Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner
of Mysore

Sir,

With reference to your docket — No 5652 of the 23rd February 1872, calling for a report on the Surgo seed supplied by Colonel Boddam, I have the honor to enclose a statement giving detailed information.

It will be observed that the seed failed in five Taluks and was only partially successful in the remaining five. This is said to be in some measure due to the fact that the seed was furnished after the proper sowing season had passed. The total realized by sale of this crop was Rs 3-5-6, while the estimated value of crop from the same extent of land sown

with other grains is Rupees 15.

No expenditure has been incurred for the experiment except in the Hassan Taluk where the experiment was made on a portion of inam land at a cost of Rs 18-11-1 as below detailed.

Coondapoor	3-2-9.
Cart hire for manure	5-10-4.
Ploughing	6-4-4
Weeding	3-10-4
Total	18-11-1

~~Loose of the seed has been~~ reserved for further experiment if considered necessary.

Pecuniarily the present experiment has been a thorough failure. The crop raised in Hassan at a cost of Rs 18-11-1 only realized Rs 3-5-6 giving a loss of Rs 15-5-7.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most Obedt Servt

A. F. Thackeray

Offg Deputy Superintt

Hassan DF

LB

I/60

Section C
File No 2471
Serial No 22

From 1872. No. 31.
The Supt. G. A. Dr.
To the Secretary &
Dated 4th Chief Comm
Despatched March.
Received 18
Enclosures No.
General No. 821. } 18
Genl No. 271. }

has the honor in reply to your kind* as per margin on the subject of the arrest of the coming of the Songo cards, & to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner that the Dy. Superintendent of Hazaras

* From No. 3047 of 18-9-71
From No. 5082 of 23-2-72.
From No. 5372 of 1-2-72.

To Shom the seeds were forwarded for experimental sowing brings to notice that a report showing the result of the sowing has been submitted direct to your Office in reply to Secretary's docket No 5652-158 of the 23d February 1872 to his address.

Chas Todd
Superintendent

To Mr Eccles.
Add reference with Mr Baird for a few days I believe.
8.3.72

Submitted to Major Campbell on the 26th Feby/72.

9/3/72

Specie Die made in the Form suggested by Major Campbell as soon as possible Colour the cuts on the 2nd & subsequent numbers Uncoloured

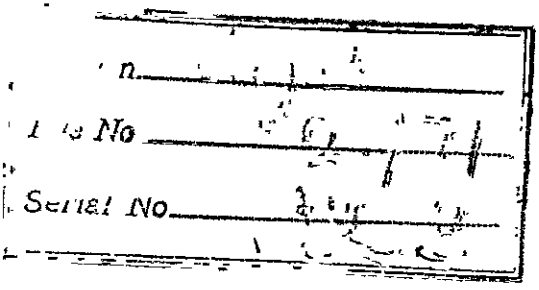
9.3.72

Polar reply received.

9/3/72.

9

S. 64.



From 18/72. WC-5-942

2014

To Conductor J. Sims.
In charge of P.W.D
Honawar

Dated 12-2-72

Despatched 5 March.

Received Mar 10th

Enclosures No. One.

General No. 5942 } 1871/72.
S.C. No. 2014

Your letter No. 274 dated 2nd Feby/72, reporting the results of the Experimental Cultivation of Sorghum:

As the report forwarded by Conductor Sims does not give the information required by the Govt. of India, regarding Sorgho Cultivation, I request that the accompanying form may be filled up and returned

Abstract of the results on the Experimental cultivation of Sorghum ~~in Udaipur~~ by Conductor Tunis Hosmoor

	Date known.	Area known.	Mode of Culture adopted.	Mode of cutting	Weight per acre of the stalks as fodder.	Value of crop i.e. for fodder.	Outlay incurred.	Comparative cost of cultivation & value of produce for the same area of Sowar Hungry.	Weight and value of seed.
Conductor Tunis		1905							

1/60

Section
File No
Serial No

From 18th 72 No 5943
2015

To Colonel R. Roddam
On Special duty.

Dated 12th } March.
Despatched " }
Received " 13th

Enclosures No. One

General No. 5943 } 1871/72.
Local No. 2015

Your letter dated 8th Jany
72 Reporting the results
of the Experimental Cul-
tivation of Sorghos.

In the above Report
does not give the informa-
tion called for in this
Office No. 3053 dated 18th
Sept. last, Requests that
the accompanying forms
may be carefully filled
in and returned to this
Office

Office with the least
practicable delay.

By order

Offg. Secretary

2/3/72.

Abstract of the results on the Experimental cultivation of Sorghum, by Colonel Boddam

	Date sown.	Area sown.	Mode of Cultivation adopted.	Date of Cutting.	Weight per acre of the Stalk as fodder.	Value of Crop £, s, d per fodder.	Outlay incurred	Comparative cost of Cultivation & value of produce for the same area of Jowari & Jaggery.	Weight and value of seed.
Colonel Boddam									

No 3347 Do.

To
The Secretary
to the Chief Commissioner
Bangalore

Section
File No
Serial No

I beg most respectfully to acknowledge your Docket Nos. 5942/2014 } 1871/72 dated 12th March 1872 and herewith return the form therewith sent filled in as directed - and regret not being able to fill precise dates of sowing and cutting as I kept no Memorandum of them. ———

I am Sir
Your Very humble and
Most Obedt Servt

A. J. Symes - Conductor
Arch: of the C.D.

Saoneor
15th March 1872

9
S. 64.

1872 No 9

From
The Conductor in charge
Rabbit Cattle Depot

Robinson
Parish
No. 347

Dated 18th
Rec'd 19th

Cockermouth District 5742
2014

7/12 August/72 and returned
the form only filled in
as directed -

Chas. Whitehead

To Mr Eccles with the
papers -

19. 8. 72

S
S 66

Section
File No
Serial No

From 18/72. No 6040
2031
To Colonel E. Roddam
Dated 19th On Special duty.
Despatched — } March.
Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 6040
Jc No 2031 } 18 71/72

Requests to be informed as to Respects the submission of the information regarding the cultivation of Sorghum called for in this Office Letter No. 5943 of the 12th March/72.
2016

By Order
Thuillier
Offg. Secy.

19/3/72

1872

No 148

To,

The Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner
of Mysore

Dated 20th March

Enclosure No 1

Your docket No
59 & 3
205 12th Instant.

Returns the form
received with the
above duly filled
up & recording the
experimental results
of the Sorgho cultiva-
tion.

E Boddeeee

on Special duty
Mysore Commn

Section
File No
Serial No

Abstract of the results on the Experimental ca

Description	Date sown	Area sown	Mode of Culture adopted	Date of Cutting	Weight per acre of Straw deducted as Fodder	Value of Crop i.e. for food.			Outlay incurred		
Sorghum	24 June 1871	2361 Yards	Drills 26 inches apart 20 seeds per foot in the drills - deep ploughing with English ploughs subsequent cultivation with Bullock hoe of improved English pattern.	30 November 1871	Tons Cwts. Qrs. Lbs. 5 — 17.	Tons 13	Cwts. *	Qrs. —	Lbs. —	£ 15	s. 8	d. —
	With the Commencement of the S.W. Monsoon						6	12	11			

Pamplemousses
20th March
1872.

tivation of the undermentioned grain.-

Comparative cost of cultivation and value of produce for the same area of Jowaree and Raggy	Weight and value of seed	Remarks
Cost of cultivating 2.364 sq. ft. of ground for the Jowaree Rs 4-13.2 Produce of the same including the seed 6 10-10 Difference being a profit in the culture of Sorgho of Rs 1. 15.1 per acre.-	470 lbs of Sorgho seed at 40 lbs per Rupee 11.12.- Mr Robertson Supt. of the Government Farm at Madras Values the seed at 30 lbs per Rupee as a very low price but Above put it down at 40 lbs per Rupee In Sydney Sorgho seed sells at 4 lbs per Rupee.- In England Sorgho seed sells at from 1 Shilling to 3/6 per lbs	* The Sorgho fodder has been valued at the same low rate as Kurbee, because it is a novel crop & the natives would not give more for it not knowing yet that it contains a great deal more Saccharine matter than Jowaree and that its value as fodder would fairly be 1/3 more than Kurbee.- × The Excess in cost of cultivation of the Sorgho Compared with Jowaree arose from my having used English Ploughs having to get the Plough man taught English ploughing and ~~Sligar~~ - no other crop being under cultivation at the time.. Sorgho could be cultivated exactly as Jowaree is by the Natives.-

E. Boddam

Special Duty

Statement showing the result of Experim

Description of Grain.	Extent of Land Cultivated.	Quantity of Seed produced.	Rate.	Value of the grain yielded			Expen	
Colonel Rolfsen	Yards.							
Sorgho	2364.	470 lbs	40 lbs per Rupee	11	12	"	"	
Straw				6	12	"		
Ploughing, manuring								
Harrowing, weeding &c				"	"	"	15	8
Value of seed sown				"	"	"	"	
			Total	18	8	"	15	
Conductor Singh	~~Yards~~							
Sorgho	1296.	148 9½ lbs						
Seed		126 5 7½ "						
Colonel Rolfsen	Yards.							
Cholum Straw	4840			13	10	9		
Ploughing, Harrowing & value of seed				"	"	"	9	
Superintendent				"	"	"	"	
			Total	13	10	9	9	

26/2/72.

to the growing Sugar.

Net profit	Clear profit per Acre.					Remarks.
						Sugar seed sells in England at 2-6 per ℔. in Sidney 4 ℔s per Rupee. Mr. Robertson values it at 30 ℔s per Rupee, as a very low price. I have put down at 40 ℔s per Rupee which in reality is considered below its value at the present time.
						Although the green value of the straw is greater than that of the Chelum Shark Bastard in my calculations to what the Natives value it at as Fuel
4	2	13	8	5	11	10	
						Ryots always undertake their profits so that from 5 to 6 Rupees may be taken as the net profit per Acre.
						In some respects a Ryot cannot be said to incur all the Expenses here set out as he works with his family and Bullocks who get maintenance
-	-	-	-	3	12	9	from the field in various ways.

1
9-64

No. 146

1872.

From: Colonel E. Baddam
on special duty

To:

Dated Tuesday

Despatched

Received 9th March

Enclosures No

General No. } 18

States that it is very difficult to give the information called for about Letter Sorgho. —

Note

Section Gen'l
File No 17 d 78
Serial No 2

[illegible] 11/3 [illegible] 20/3/72

My dear Puckle

It is very difficult & just impossible to give the information called for abt the Saghs — 1st of all, the time report called for were but months after I had cultivated the Saghs at Col. Meade, ground — & had neither an asst nor any one to superintend the operation nor was it contemplated to make

My dear Pushie

I am very difficult just impossible to give the information called for at the Lagro — 1st sale, the first report called for was sent months after I had Cultivated the Lagro at Col Meade, ground — I had written an apology for my one to superintend the operation nor was it contemplated to make

Any special expenment they
I mufly was asked to try
new Crop, suitable that
ground —
2ds. The Thrushladar when
Ricketts appd to cut, weigh
thairest the Crop has made
a very pretty Prep of the
Calculation - affording no
Guide that a Juke —
3ds The ground was drawn
with Plough &
a pullent reference to
the expence, so far that
English Plough, were

used - English drill,

lish Cultivation - &
2 men learn English
plowing under the
operation —— B & L
give such data as I have
for the cultivation, or
data for determining how
~~Mother~~ for the Crop is de-
termined is hard under
Investments an elaborate
Calculation I gave par-
ticulars on the subject
before — and am now
trying to do it in the
form called for but

this difficult for Natives
compared
no such thing as a legislative
Chokeen Cook Stove here
by the way - The Chokeen
is known as a Catch Cook
with them - The Ladies
not intelligent but goes with
the fodder - how then can
I compare my acre of Sorghum
with Mysore Chokeen
or Bengalore Chokeen
If the report had been called
for in June before my
Cultivation Commenced I
Cd have given better explanation
Yours Sincerely
E Doldenhawer

V

S. 64.

Section

File No.

Serial No.

From) 1872. No. 6085
2038

To) Conductor J. Sims
In charge of P. C. D.

Dated) 21st " Moorsoor

Despatched) " March.

Received)

Enclosures No. One -

General No. 6085 } 1871/72
For No 2038.

Your letter No. 3478
15th March 72.

Returns the form received with the above regarding the Experimental results of the Cotton cultivation made at Moorsoor, and as the quantity shown under the heading "Weight per Acre of the Stalk as fodder" viz 1 Cw 2 qrs 21 lbs 1-1-10 is considerably

in excess of the present of the Experimental cultivation made at Bangalore, requests that it may be carefully checked and returned to this office by return post.

By order

Asstt. Secy:

21/3/72.

9

S. 64.

Section Office

File No 1 2 1

Serial No 2

1872 No 11

From Conductor J. Sims
In charge of the R.C.D.

Dated 27th March

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No. 1

General No. 357 } 1871-72

In reply to No. 6085/2038 of 21st Instant, states that he has carefully examined his reports on the cultivation of Sulfoins and abstract of the simple Process by which he obtained the results

357½

To

The Officiating Secretary
to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore
Bangalore

Sir,

I beg most respectfully to acknowledge your Docket C/ 6085/2038 dated 21st March 1872 and to state that in accordance with your request I have carefully re-examined my report on Sorgho Cultivation and fail to discover any inaccuracy in it but lest I should have made a mistake I subjoin a abstract of the simple means by which I obtained the results. ——
The area sown was 1296 Square Yards
The actual produce of stalk was 12657½ lbs

lbs — Yards — lbs — Yard — Yards — lbs
12657½ ÷ 1296 = 9¾ + 21½ × 4840 = 47190 or

T — Cwt — Qr — lb
21 — 1 — 1 — 10 per Acre. ——

Should the foregoing calculations be found incorrect I hope the error may be rectified and intimation of the same communicated to me — it will be observed that I have cast out 21½ lbs on the whole produce with a view to ensure simplicity in my Calculations. ——

I am Sir
Your very humble and
most obed.t servant

Lt. Thos Cadrelon
Asst: of the P.C.D.s

Bangalore
25th March 1872

× Vide enclosed sketch

Abstract of the results on the experimental cultivation of Sorghum by Conductor Jones Hogneson

	Date sown	Area sown	Mode of cultivation adopted	Date of gathering	Weight per acre of produce as stalks	Value of ditto			Outlay incurred	Comparative cost of cultivation & value of produce for the same area of former crops	Weight & value of seed
		Square Yards									
Conductor Jones	October	1296	Drawn with line Manures & Carried out with the Ordy Cultivation adopted	January	I. Cwt. 1 Qr. 16 lbs 21-1-1-10	58	15	9	46-13-4	Sorgho Value of Gross Produce 58-15-9 Usual Native Produce 46-13-4 Cost of Cultivation Profit - 12-2-5 Paddy Value of Gross Produce - 15-"-" Cost of Cultivation 10-"-" Profit - 5-"-"	1 lbs 14982 At present by value can be fixed as the Natives object to use it as food

Hogneson
15th March 1872

T. J. Jones Conductor
Asst. Offr C.D.

NF 2453

1872 . 53

Section 1 1 6
File No 1 0 4 7 1
Serial No 5 1

Recd

To The Secretary to the Govt of India
Department of Agriculture
Revenue & Commerce
Calcutta

Dated 27th March

Despatched 28th

Received

Enclosures No. 1

General No. 6056 } 1871-72
No. 53 }

Referring to letter
No 11 of 31st August last, report
the result of the experiment
for the cultivation in Mysore

Dept. No. 6056

From Chief Commrs Office
Bangalore 27th March 1872.

To Secy to Govt

Agrl. Hort. Dept.

Sir, Referring to Govt. Letter No. 117 dd. 31st Jany. last, on the subject of the Experiment that have been in progress for cultivating the Sorghoo plant in Mysore and directing that full Reports should be submitted of the results of the Experiments, I am directed to state that on the receipt of that letter fresh Instructions on the subject were addressed without delay to the Superin-

to whom the Grants respectively of Lordships had been distributed for the purpose of being shared amongst their dependants - but the C. Govt. greatly regret to know to report that the result has been much disappointing & unsatisfactory.

2 The causes of this failure being to them ascertained, -

The chiefs of the Islands visited had been distributed & some probably two months before the receipt of your letter, and the absence entire want of them for a

Considered the Portion of the
Island included the Cape a
Peninsula from the beginning
in many parts of the Island,
which there are no
facilities supplying of Land for
a 2nd Colony -

3. The only Experiment Carried
out hitherto by any Persons known
by Col Arbuthnot at Ramsgate
Town and the Capt. of the
Cattle Farm at Rhenosterkop
and their Results are given
in the Appendix Table X
may be depended on as
regards the Fruits of the
Cape, though the Labour

Statistics is incomplete
as to the dates showing the
the quantity of land sown.
4 With respect to the value
of sorghum as an article of food
there appears to be no doubt
that it ranks next to maize
throughout as a staple food
in Central Africa. During
the dearth season of last year
the Matabele subsisted chiefly
upon sorghum before reaping it
it would yield from 60 to 80 fold
-ability, whilst maize, the milling
ratio is enormously increased by its use in small quan-
-tities.
5 The natives have no cop

appears to have far the best
of it, and probably think more
of the Indian Corn "Chicken Claws"
(as Sowans fodder stalks) than
grass to a height of 10 or 12
feet in many fields here
Rangeland.

6. The Chief Com.r has requested
them kindness to use of the
large Cattle owners of Rangeland
to arrange for the extermination
of Sparrows the use of their
Cattle in Kraaling [illegible]
& from the habits of the Sparrow
in feeding on fresh Cattle, it

this

has not hitherto been done
- limits many to the work
- ability of such - It now
appears to me very doubtful
if any of them - should be
disposed to carry out
such an Experiment, to
the best that has been
collected would be unsatis-
- factory but to Dispose
of a fair trial

R. L. C.

Colonel C. Haddan.

Agricultural Commissioner.
Bangalore.

Herjamkatti. 3rd April 72

Sir

I have much pleasure in sending you my Statement of the results of the growth of the Sorghi both at my farm and Gorbi. I have first to apologize for not having sent my Statement before this, it entirely escaped my memory in the midst of business.

Of the Sorghi supplied to me by Captn Hill at his Camp at Bomanahalli, I had some down on my farm, and some at Gorbi. That at the latter place

Stacy was down about a Month earlier than at my Farm, and being abundantly supplied with water and manure, and weeded, grew luxuriantly, some attaining the height of about from 15 to 16 feet, and in thickness, about one Inch in diameter. That down on my farm being 13 feet in height, and ¾ of an inch in thickness. Jaggery obtained from the Sorghs, resembles Molasses, and does not consolidate, like Jaggery obtained from the Sugar Cane. It has also somewhat of a bitterish taste, & of a very dark colour. It is however excellent fodder, and tends to fatten Cattle very quickly.

The above is what I have experienced in the culture of Sorghs. I regret that I am unable to give a more exact account as to dates and Qty.

And

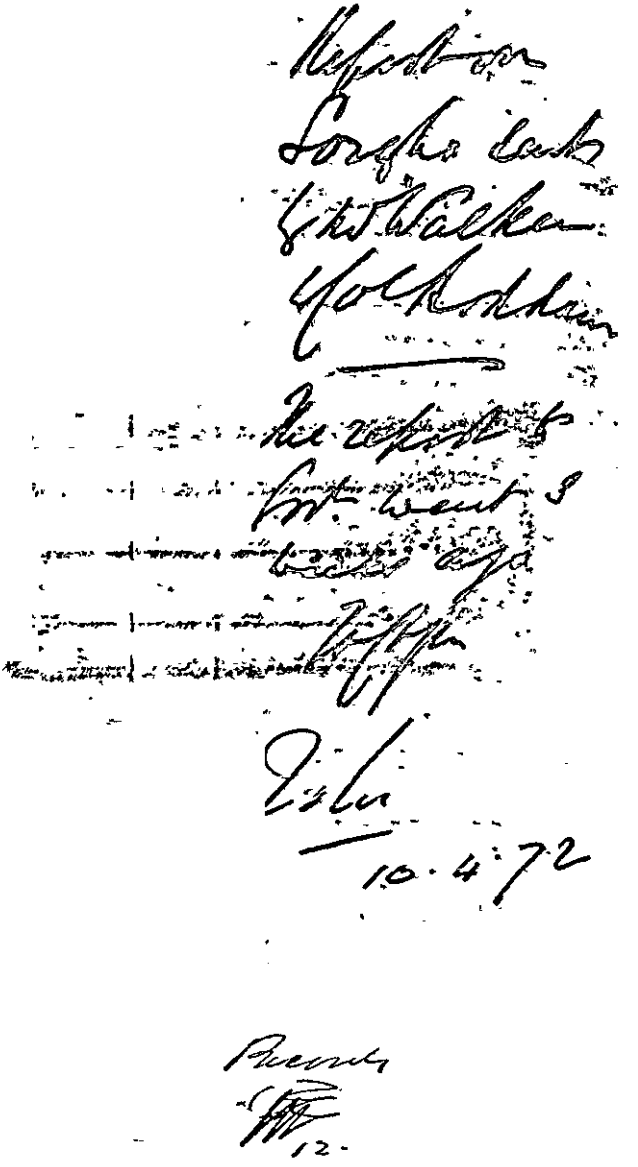
Had I known that any thing
like Statement would have been
Required, I should have been more
particular and kept note of
dates and other observations there
is a little difference in the heights
mentioned by me now and when
you were here, but since I had seen
you, I had some over flood, Measure
He heights there, I find those
measured do not exceed 16 feet in
height.

I Remain

Sir

Your Obedient Hy

H. F. Walker



Kimberley 18th April
1872

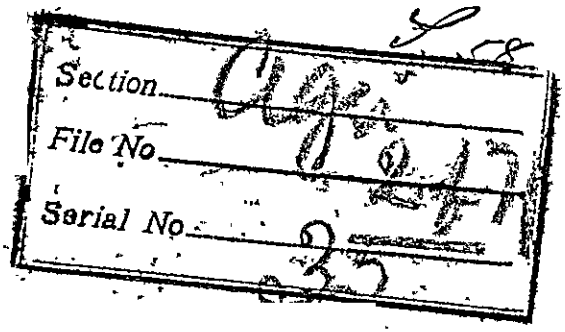
My Dear Boddam

I am sending you a
copy of a letter received
today from Government
regarding the Koegha Road
I am to ascertain what
amount of Road Contract
in stock, and what you
would propose regarding
the distribution of the Road.
Will you kindly reply as
early as possible directing
your letter to the care of
Mr Pereira Head Clerk
of the Chief Commissioners
Office

Office of the Secretary

Yours sincerely

[illegible]



No. 34.

From 1872

Col: E. Bosanquet

To on special duty
Bampton

Dated 3 July 72.

Despatched

Received 4 July

Enclosures No.

General No. 1 } 18
No 57

Submitting pursuant to Memo: of the 25th ultimo, enclosures for consideration and order, certain correspondence regarding the settlement of Port Curtis and Queensland Province.—

Submitted with deference
To Commr 4.7.72
4/7/72

1872 No 23

Section 05

File No 2 of 11

Serial No 57

(Diarist)

The Hon: Secy: to the Govt of Victoria

(To) Melbourne

Dated 11 April 72

(Dispatched)

(Received) 18 Dr

2 Enclosures No.

General No. 172. } 1872-73

No

Copy

Mr Commissioner Little 6056/53

re Mr Watkins reporting Coughs Plant and enquiries whether 1900 lbs of Coughs Lead are available at Ingram.

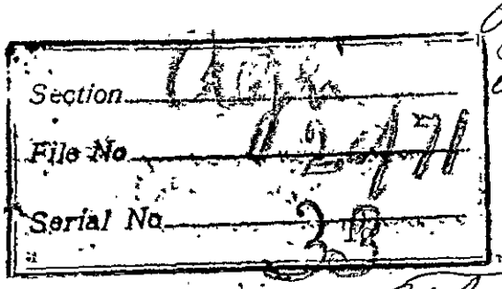
Telegram

Mr Lilly

No. 172

FROM

J. Geoghegan Esquire,
Under Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Agriculture,
Revenue and Commerce,



To the Chief Commissioner of
Mysor.

Fort William Dated 11th April 1872.

SIR,

Agriculture, and Horticulture } I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6056/53 dated the 27th ultimo, reporting the results of the experiments made with the Sorgho plant in Mysor, and to enquire whether the Government of India is correct in understanding from your letter that nearly 1901 lbs of the Sorghe seed are now available at Mysor.

In the event of such being the case, I am to ask if it will be possible to supply half the quantity on indent, to private individuals or to Local Administrations, and to express a hope that the remaining half

? ralf will be carefully experimented
-th, during the present year, in Mysor.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your Most Obd.t Serv.t

Underlecy to the Govt of India.

18. 4. 72

To be at once
acknowledged by
D.O.
Inform the A.C.C.
Academic Who
should be asked
what he would
propose regard-
ing the distribu-
tion of this deed

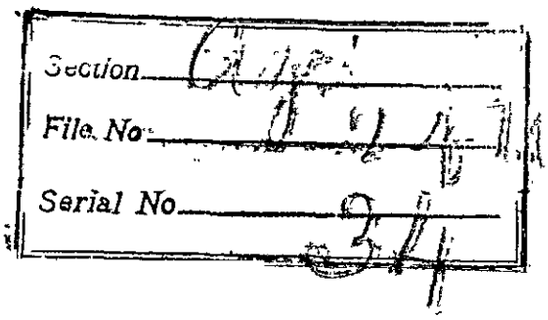
Rec.

Mapp. Forward to enclosed
desire off. Noted. Hand
in his reply with this, and
to Offrs. Dept regarding to
Corfu - time here

18.4.72

Such entitled

No. 588.
8 R.



Imperial Com. Office.
Naudidroog 7 May 1872.

The Secy: to the Govt of India,
Dept. of Agriculture
Rev: & Commerce.
Simla.

Sir,

In transmitting herewith a copy of the telegram forwarded to your address on the 4 Instant, replying to the enquiry made in your letter No. 172 of the 11 Ultimo, I am directed by the Ch. Comr. to explain for the information of Government, that of the 1490 lbs of Sorghos seed passed at Noonsoor, only a small quantity, viz: 42 lbs, was retained for further experimental Culture, the remainder being handed over to the parties who conducted the experiment.

2. All that is now available is but 470 lbs which the Ch. Comr. desires me to add will be sown this year, and the result carefully watched and the seed secured.

I have &

J. H. Levy.

Rec'd
7.5.72

1
8-57

Revenue 1872 No. 588
8

To

The Secy. to Govt. of India,
Dept. of Agriculture
Revenue & Commerce
Simla.

Dated 7th
Desp'd 13th } May.

No. 588
8R.

Encls:

Submits copy of a telegram, and explains as to how the sorghoo seed was distributed, and retained for further experimental culture.

No. 1273 dated 7/73

No. 1321 dated 13/5/73

Urgent
Papers

To
The Offg. Secretary
to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore
Bangalore

Sir,

---With reference to clause 2 of your memo: dated 25th ult^o, to my address, I have the honor to suggest, for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner, that orders may be given to each of the Deputy Superintendents of the province to have ½ an acre of land cultivated with Sorghs, and another half acre with Queensland maize, during the present rains, at the head Quarters of the District, and to invite the Ryots, and the native officials, to see the produce and judge for themselves of its value.-

2 In some places there are municipal gardens which would be available for this purpose; under any circumstances the expense would not be great nor much trouble entailed.-

3 I shall be able to send the necessary supply of seed to each Deputy

Superintendent, and pass prove a memo on the cultivation, which could be printed and circulated to them.-

4 The natives have an idea that Maize cannot be grown except under irrigation, at Bangalore this fallacy was cleared up, by their seeing with astonishment, that it can be grown with the aid of the local rains only, and stands drought remarkably well.

5 It will be a work of time, however, before we can get them to use the corn for the cattle, or the green Crop as fodder.-

6 Later in the season after the Karteek Crops are harvested, I would propose to have another Acre cultivated with Sorgho, and Maize, to show the natives that these 2 crops can also be grown well into the hot season, with very little irrigation, and give first rate green food for cattle, when not a blade of grass is to be had in the Country. X

X With reference to clause d. about simple machinery for cutting grass, & straw, I have to observe, that I advertised in

the London papers for a simple Chaff-Cutter, suited to the wants and means of the ryot, but no manufacturer would res-=pond. The fact is, implements worked by the hand are in Europe considered antiqua-=ted, and every effort is directed to improving machinery worked by steam. The scientific mechanicians will not condescend to look up such a matter as a simple chaff-Cutter. It is possible the want might be met in America, but I think only under inducement held out by the Government of India. It would not be worth a persons while, to take an order of the kind for a small number of instruments; such is the opinion of eminent manufacturers.

The Chain Chaff Cutter, that I have received from Ransome & Sims, is a first rate implement, but far beyond the means of the ordinary ryot. The only way to get ~~this~~ adopted would be, to establish one for general use, in any large Chowltry or halting place, with a man specially paid to work it, and thus get it popularised. The natives admire it, and think it excellent in all respects, but the price

To
The Offg. Secretary
to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore
Bangalore

Sir,

——With reference to clause 2 of your Memo: dated 25th Ultimo, to my address, I have the honor to suggest, for the Consideration of the Chief Commissioner, that orders may be given to each of the Deputy Superintendents of the province to have ½ an acre of land Cultivated with Sorghu, and another half acre with Queensland maize, during the present rains, at the head Quarters of the District, and to invite the Ryots, and the native officials, to see the produce and judge for themselves of its value.-

2 In some places there are Municipal Gardens which would be available for this purpose; under any circumstance the expense would not be great nor much trouble entailed.

3 I shall be able to send the necessary supply of seed to each Deputy

[illegible]

important one in European Agricultural Chemistry - Superphosphate of lime, or vitriolised bones, is another first rate manure that I fully described and advocated. -

Bangalore
3rd July 1872

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obd. Servt.
E Boddam
On special Duty

Since my remarks on superphosphate directions for its preparation - a bone crushing establishment has been set up at Bangalore and the Railway authorities have reduced the rate for carrying vitriol. Large supplies of crushed bones are despatched to the Coffee planters - but no special action has resulted - I would again urge that the value of this manure be noticed by the Dt authorities -

Section
File No 12-9-74
Serial No

A NEW FORAGE PLANT FOR DRY AND WET CULTIVATION—SORGO (SORGHUM SACCHARATUM.)

Northern Chinese Sugar-Cane.

This remarkable plant is a native of the north of China. Its giant growth, and its beautiful and graceful appearance and refreshing greenness in the driest season, and the expectation of finding in it a rival to sugar-beet induced the French Consul at Shanghai to send some sorgo seed to his Government. In 1854, Mr. Browne, Agent of the United States, Patent Office, took to America some French seed, which was distributed by the Government. The plant was cultivated by a few farmers, but it received little attention until an ex-Governor of South Carolina reported the results of his trials to a farmer's club, which brought sorgo into notice. Since 1855 its cultivation has steadily increased, and it is now one of the great crops of the country. It is grown in France and Algeria for alcohol, chiefly and in America for seed, forage, sugar, syrup, alcohol, vinegar and beer. In the 10 North-Western States, where it flourishes, there were in 1864, 366,670 acres of sorgo, and sorgo sugar was selling at Chicago at 4½ *d* per lb. But for sugar, sorgo has turned out a failure. Its great merit as a forage plant is its principal recommendation, and on this point an official report of the United States Agricultural Department has declared that the *value of sorgo for feeding stock, cannot be surpassed by any other crop, as a greater amount of nutritious fodder can be obtained by it in a shorter time within a given space, and more cheaply.* While grass yields a ton or a ton and a half of hay, sorgo will yield from 2 tons to 9 tons of dry fodder. Sorgo (*Lootsoh*) flourishes wherever Indian corn flourishes. The seed is sown for transplanting on warm ground, finely broken in the middle of April. The young plants are watered with liquid manure as soon as they appear, and in three or four days watering is repeated night and morning if the weather is dry. They are pricked out, when 6 inches high, in rows 3 feet wide and 6 inches from plant to plant, and are again watered with liquid manure when a foot high. Weeds are kept down by hoeing until the cane matures, about November.

Chinese method of growing Sorgo.

The crop begins to come to market however, early in September, or as soon as the stalks are sufficiently sweet for chewing. A Chinese laborer earning 10 *d* a day, can cultivate about 2 acres during the 6 months that the crop needs his labor.

In America it is found that sorgo can be successfully grown on all lands where a fair crop of Indian corn can be grown. Deep loose warm soil, even of poor quality produce the sweetest and most juicy stalks. Irrigation is recommended, but can seldom be attained in the United States. In deep black loam sorgo reaches a height of 16 feet or 18 feet; what will it not do on our future sewage farms? The juice of the giant growth is not so sweet, nor is it easily crystallized. The seed should be soaked 24 hours in tepid water, in which 1 oz. of saltpetre is dissolved to every 6 gallons. It is then dusted with gypsum, and drilled 2 feet apart and 20 seeds per foot (for forage). In seven or eight days a horse sub-soil plough is put between the rows, up one side down the other. This cultivation is repeated as the crop advances, but the plants must not be earthed up. The upper roots spring from the stalk above the ground and they must be left exposed. The first cutting may be made as soon as the crop is large enough for stock, and in ordinary seasons two others will follow. To dry the crop it should be set up in shocks, and the shock built with precautions for ventilation. One man with a sub-soil plough can cultivate 10 acres.

American Culture.

Directions for growing Sorgho in the Mysore Province.

The Chinese and American methods of cultivating Sorgho will answer in Mysore, each at its proper season. If the crop is to be sown in the early rains of April, and May, the Chinese system is recommended, as there is less risk of failure from drought by sowing in a nursery bed and subsequently planting out in rows. Failure must sometimes occur, when the seed is sown in drills at this season, as the rain often holds off for a fortnight, or 3 weeks, and the sprouting

seeds or seedlings perish from want of moisture. Later, when the rains are regular, and copious, the American system will be more suitable, with the following modifications.-

Plough the land well, and deeply, apply manure liberally, say from 6 to 7 tons of farm yard manure per acre, and if Salt petre is procurable, and cheap, add it at the rate of 100 lbs per acre. Plough this manure crop down to the first ploughing, harrow and level, then sow the seed in drills 2 6 inches apart, and 20 seeds per foot. In seven or 8 days put a bullock hoe or cultivator, between the rows up one side, and down the other, or hoe the rows by hand. Continue the cultivation as the crop advances but in no case earth up the plant stems, as they send out roots above ground, which must be left exposed. The first Cutting should be made just before the Canes show signs of flowering, the plants will send out side shoots 2 or 3 at a time for successive cuttings, affording a supply of excellent green fodder, extending over a period of 6 or 8 weeks. If the crop is to be used for dry fodder the Canes when cut should be set in shocks and the shocks built with precautions for ventilation. If the crop is required for seed only, the leaders of the Canes should be left to flower, and mature its seed, while all the side shoots may be cut for fodder.-

Under this system of dry cultivation and high farming at Honsoor, near Mysore, a plot of 1296 square yards of very rich land which had long been under cultivation, and was

heavily manured before hand, produced 12,657 1/2 lbs of fodder and 1498 1/2 lbs of seed, equivalent to 21 Tons 1 Cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs of fodder per acre, and 2 Tons, 9 Cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs of seed, this very large out turn is attributed to the extreme richness of the land, a favorable season, and high farming. Grown in the Toomkoor District, in the rich black soil of Goobby, where Sorgho was tried, the canes attained the height of 18 feet, and a very heavy crop of fodder was cut. Unfortunately the weight per acre was not recorded, on the average light soil of Bangalore, with a moderate supply of manure (upwards of) 10 Tons of fodder were cut per acre from this last mentioned Crop far surpasses the out-turn of any grass grown in the province and is superior to the average out turn of an Acre of the Country Jowaree or Cholum.-

So much for the results of high farming no doubt in favorable seasons a fairly remunerative Crop might be raised even under the native system of light ploughing scanty manuring and careless weeding &c.

The seed could be sown with the Sudiky * (see Buchanan's Mysore page 261 plate XI) or Country pulse drill, three of these pulse drills tied to the native harrow and served by 3 men would do for the sowing process followed in one course by the Country bullock hoe.-

There are a great many kinds of so called Sorgho, the two real sorts are the Imphee or red seed already known in parts of India and the black seed of N. China, the best containing most saccharine matter. As the

* The Sudiky Seed Drill is called Kooriga.-

several kinds hybridized freely they should be grown separately never near each other - when the seed is formed the crop must be watched and birds scared, parrots are particularly fond of the seed and destroy immense quantities if left undisturbed ..

To sum up, the superior merits of the sorghum saccharatum over grasses consist in (1) its heavy crop (2) the rapidity of its growth (3) its abounding in saccharine matter (4) its power of standing heat and drought, and of being grown nearly all the year round, respecially in the dry and hot months, when every kind of grass is burnt up and lastly that with high farming it is a most remunerative crop.

E. Boddam
Asst Genl Supdt

Bangalore
8th July 1872

To Off Comr.

Col. Boddam wishes this the submitted to Offr. and that sanction may be given for its publication, for distribution to district Officers ~~[illegible]~~ 2 copies being forwarded to Mr Hume.

9/7/72 [illegible]

May it be publd. next Sat: as a supplement to the Gazette.

[illegible] 9/7/72

[illegible] 9.7.72

[illegible] 10/7/72.

Section C.O.

File No 1872

Serial No 37

From 1872 No 43

Colonial Bodkin

To Under Secretary

Dated 9th July 1872

Despatched 31 July

Received Rec'd 1st Aug 1872

Enclosures No.

General No. 18721173

No.

Under Secretary 1st Aug

I have the honor to
transmit herewith
Sir Arthur Gordon's
Despatch No 43 of
the 9th instant
Commissioner's
Proclamation &c &c
being all Enclosures

1/58

From Col Boddam 1873 No. 195

To Bombay Special Dept

Section Gen.

File No 6 1 11

Serial No 38

Dated 3 March 73

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 1

No 18

Report on the Taylor and Praiz.

Chl. & Mag. Dept.

No 7270
132

1873.

To The Secy: to the Govt of India
Dept of Agric: Rev & Commerce
Calcutta

Dated 21st March

Despatched 27 "

Received 7 "

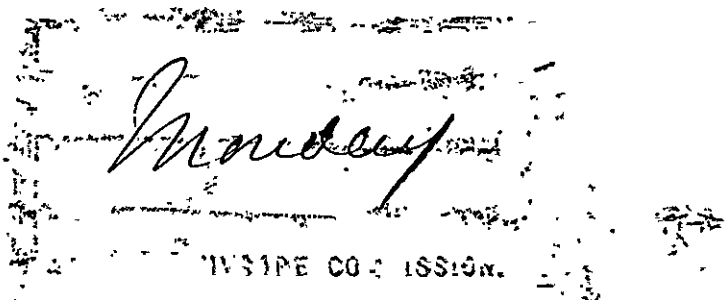
Enclosures No. 5387 1132

General No. 278 1872-73

No 132

With reference to previous correspondence ending with this office letter No. 588 dated 7th May 72 forwards copy of a letter & its enclosures from Coll Boddam reporting on the experimental cultivation of 'orglow' & Queensland maize.

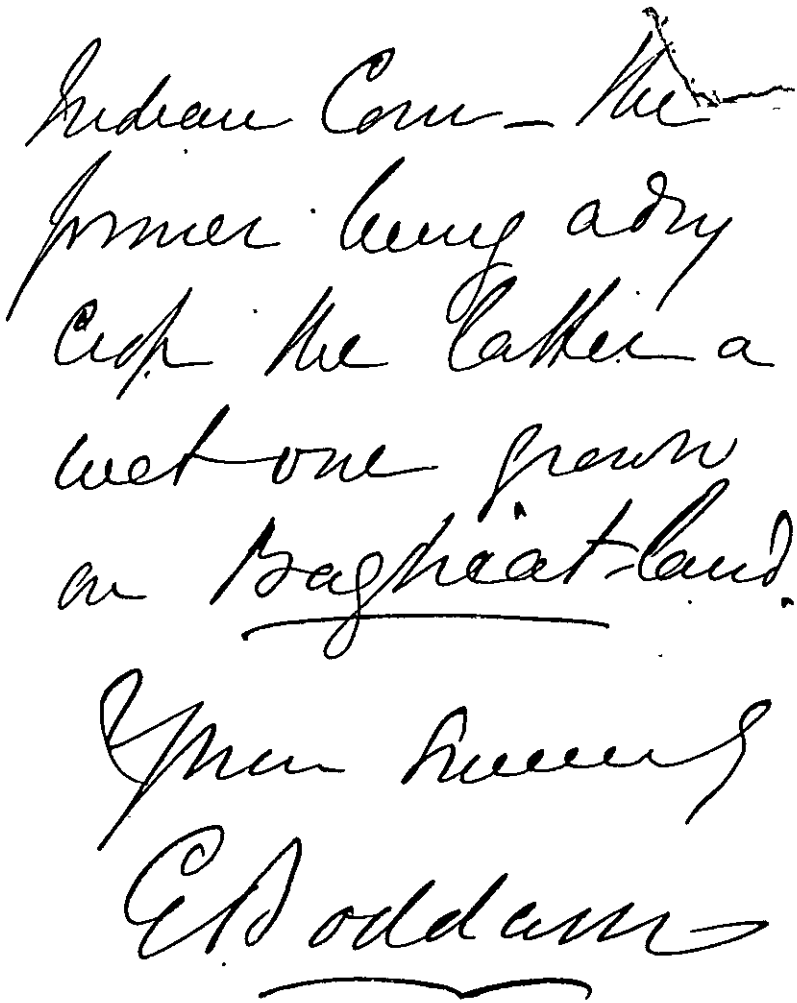
Section
File No
Serial No



My dear Pickle

Please mention to the Commissioners that I am quite prevented from attending on the Deputation - Bishop of Wakefield by having

to get information as
to the Comparative
Cost of Cultivating
an acre of the
foreign with an
acre of the Country



To Mr Lucas
4/3/73 BP.

I think
this report
should be
expedited
D.C.L.

4-3-73
Reply acc'd
4/3/73 BP
To Mr Eccles with
information
5.3.73.

Sunday

My dear Pattie

I began these
hasty lines enclosed
rented paper on
Brigham Sacchara
him & Col Meade
with request that
he could sanction it
being altered printed
& a number of copies
retained here.

for circulation to
District Offices —
& a Couple or so
Copies forwarded
to Mr A.O. Hum
who wrote to me &
secured the paper
with additions
resulting from further
experience —

I have had an official
letter from Mr Sims
inviting me to make con-
jectures what be stated
in his last report
some further upon
information on the re-
sult of his experiments
which I have em-
bodied in the ~~report~~
paper - by Mr
Sims request

for he wished Mr Horton
& general specially noticed:

Yours Sincerely

E. Boddam.

Calculating the fodder
cut at the Court
field - by the rule of Thumb
Spud throws a stack
at the rate of [redacted] tons odd
an acre that I caused
the Surplus —

I 58

From 1873.

To Colonel E. Boddam
Or. special duty

Dated 21st March 1873

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 258

No. 241 1872/3

Section

File No

Serial No

Upon letter of the 11th
Enclosure reporting the
result of the experi-
-ments to culture of
Sorghum & Queensland
Maize, and stating that
1000 lbs of Sorghum seed
will be available for
any purpose indicated
by Govt.

Requests that ar-
-rangements may at
once be made for
distributing the seed
Govt

Section 1 B 58
File No 1 2 3 74
Serial No 39

From 1873. No. 6945
1166.

To Colonel Bodenham
Re Special Duty

Dated Bangalore 7th March 73

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 6945 } 1872/73
No. 1166 }

From Genl Offg. of Bombay
dated (the 3rd instant) explaining
the cause of the delay in
despatching the report on
Cotton and Maize.

Requests that the report
on Cotton may be
expedited.

[By order]
7/3/73
H.S.

[illegible]
Offg Secretary

No. 7278.

132.

Section
File No
Serial No

Imperial Commissariat Office
Bangalore 21st March 73

To Secretary to the Govt of India
Dept of Agriculture Revenue
and Commerce

Sir,

With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the experimental cultivation of Sorghum in Mysore, I have the honor by direction of the Chief Commr to append for the information of the Govt of India, the accompanying copy of a letter dated the 11th ult and of its enclosures received March 1873, from Colonel Boddam, reporting the results of the last experiment of the Sorghum and Queensland maize in Bangalore, and to observe that the cultivation of the former has greatly reduced its value as fodder.

2- It will be observed from the enclosures of Colonel Boddam's letter that these cereals are considered capable of yielding higher profits than the indigenous Ragy and

and January, but Colonel Rhodes is of opinion that the profits of this indigenous grains referred to have been somewhat understated, although they are there ~~that have been~~ determined by the Revenue Department, after due enquiry.

3. It is believed that the Queensland Maize will prove a success in Nyasa, and ~~would~~ it would doubtless be a valuable addition to our cereals, as it does not require irrigation.

I have &c &c

[signature]

19/3/93

To Treasurer

582

1874.

From The Secretary to the Govt of India

To Depy of Rev. Agri & Com

Section

File No

Serial No

Dated 16 October 1874

Despatched

Received 21 — 10 —

Rec'd

ENCLOSURES NO.

General No.

No. 2086

Inquire if any further Experiments have been made in the cultivation of the Coffee plant and if so with what results.

No. 2586

FROM

ARTHUR HOWELL, ESQUIRE,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India,

Department of Revenue,

Agriculture and Commerce,

To

The Chief Commissioner,

Mysore and Coorg.

Calcutta dated 1st October 1874.

Agriculture and Horticulture

SIR,

With reference to the Circular not recorded in the Register in Coorg Office 24/2 Plates. from this Office No. 9 348-356 dated the 6th August 1872, I am directed to enquire if any further experiments than those already reported have been made in the cultivation of the Sorgho plant, and if so, with what results.—

2. I am particularly to request that in submitting the report, the following information may be supplied:

1st. The date of sowing

2nd The quantity of seed sown per acre

3rd The number of acres sown.

4th The mode of culture adopted.

5th The date of cutting

6th The yield in weight per acre.

(a) Seed.

(b) Fodder.

7th The value of the produce in comparison with the yield, value of produce and cost of culture of Jowar, Bajra, and other crops which could have been grown on the same soil and at the same season, together with any other information which will enable the Government of India to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the relative merits of the Sorgho and other forage plants.

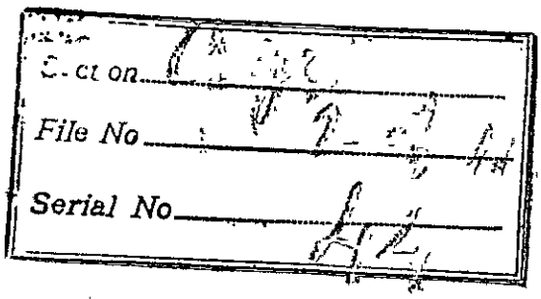
I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your Most Obedient Servant.

Arthur Howard

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India,

Mysore Chief Commr's Office
15th October 1874

No 5158
104.



The Deputy Secretary to the
Government of India
Dept of Revenue Agriculture
and Commerce

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 1st October 1874 No 2586, I am directed to state that the report therein called for regarding the cultivation of the Sorghos plant will be forwarded in due course and to request that a copy of the circular quoted by you, which has not been received in this office, may be furnished.

I have &c

14-10-74

15-10-74

+ No 9/348-356 of the 6th Aug 1872

562

1874 W. 5655

104

To,

The Secy: to the Govt of India
Dept of Revenue
Agriculture & Commerce
Calcutta

Dated 15th Octr 1874.

Recd 1874
Regd No 5758
104 1874

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of letter No. 2586 of 1st Octr 74, & to inform that the report on the cultivation of the Sapan plant will be forwarded in due course.

I have &c

J
562

No 5164
330

1874.

From

Col: E. Baddam

To The Supt of the Lall Bagh

Section C

No U 9 3 1

Serial No

Dated 15th

Despatched 15th October 1874

Received

ENCLOSURES NO. 1

General No. 5164 & 5565

No. 330 & 3518

No 2586 of 15th October 1874

I forwards copy of the
Private & D.O. letter noted letter
addressed from the Govt of
India Agricultural Dept.
and requests that the
reports therein called for
regarding the cultivation
of the Indigo plant may
be furnished to this Office

By order

Asst Secy

14-10-74

31/10/74

562

1874.

From Colonel C. Boddam
Mr/Special Duty

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore.

Section
File No
Serial No

Dated 19th
Despatched
Received 19th Feb. 1874

ENCLOSURES NO.

General No.
No. 1874/5

Your docket No 5164 dated 15th instant forwarding copy of a letter from the Secretary Government of India enquiring if any further experiments have been made in Dorja Cultivation

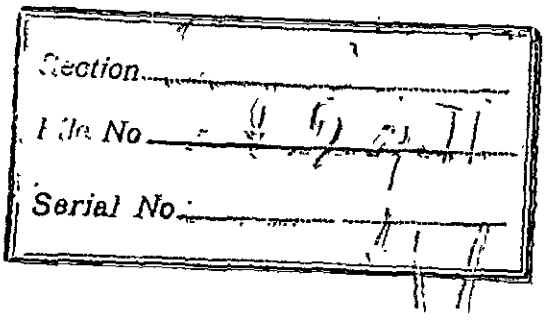
With reference to the above requests to be informed whether the abstract statement of the result on the experimental Cultivation of the above plant sent by the undersigned in March 1873, was submitted to Government of India.

C Boddam
Mr/Special Duty

Reply on the official file and send a copy of the reply of India dated 21st March 73 for information.

21/2/74

9
362



1874

From

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore.

To Colonel E. Biddulph
On Special Duty

Dated Bangalore 23 October 1874
Despatched do
Received 26th

ENCLOSURES NO. 2

General No. 5387 } 1874/75
No. 1132 }

Govt docket No 67 of the
19th instant.

In reply states that the
abstract statement of the
results on the experimental
cultivation of the Borgo plant,
sent to this Office in March
1873 by Colonel Biddulph,
has been submitted to the Govt
of India - and forwards a
copy of the Govt of India's
No 7278/132 of 21st March 1873
for information -

24/10/74

By order

9
562

1874.

From Colonel E Boddam

To Supt Ceylon

Dated 29 October 1874

Despatched

Received 29 Oct 1874

ENCLOSURES NO.

General No. 1

No. 8

Submits Justices Report on Expenditure made by Sanitary Boards.

Copies Circular Instructions issued by Government Agent

Despatch No 724 of 11th Oct 1874

118

ction A
No 1
Serial No 1

No 68

To The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore
Bangalore

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose the report called for in your docket of the 18th Instant Genl No 5764/330, showing the Comparative outturn of an acre of Sorgho, and one of the Cholum of the province grown for green fodder.-

Jowar and Bajra are not grown the dry fodder crops are exclusively Raggy and Paddy.-

This Cholum is called Kaka Cholum, the seed is not eaten nor is the dry fodder; usually it is sown in rows in the raggy Crops, a few intelligent Cultivators have of late years taken to growing it near Bangalore in the rainy season as a crop by itself for green fodder. My statement is made out from a return furnished me by Rajah Moodeliar the principal grower here, and is I believe reliable.-

At the Saydapet Government Farm near Madras, the Comparative outturn of crops of Yellow Cholum and Sorgho cut for green fodder were in the proportion of 15 Tons of Cholum to 20 Tons of Sorgho per acre.

I have.

Three years ago, I made an experiment as to the relative value of Jowar from Khurnool and Arcot, and Sorgho for forage and seed at Bangalore. three adjoining plots were cultivated in all respects alike and at the same time, and the Sorgho turned out the best.

The Jowar of Khurnool a magnificent crop in its own habitat* was stunted here, and did not succeed well in any part of the province where the seed was distributed.

* Red block cottonsoil

As dry fodder raggy and paddy straw are preferable but as a green fodder plant I consider the Sorgho most valuable, growing at the time that dry fodder is very scarce and very expensive, it is relished by Cattle, is very rapid in growth, far more so than the Country Cholum, and can be grown almost all the year round, as a dry Crop in the Monsoon also under irrigation in the hot and dry season Cholum grows only as a dry crop.

In the statement it may be seen that the Sorgho was cut Pole in July and Early in August while the Cholum was cut at the end of September, both having been sown towards the

End

2nd Sgt Maj.-

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obdt Servant

E. Boiddaeu

On Special Duty.

Bangalore
29th October 1874

Report of the result of experimental culture of J
conducted with a simulac trial of Kaka Cho
Bangalore by ryots.

Description of Farm &c.	Date of Sowing	Quantity of Seed sown per acre	Number of Acres sown	Mode of Culture adopted	Kala Chuttum	Yield in weight per acre: Seed	Yield in weight per acre: Fodder	Value of produce as per Schedule
Tagharakuppe Farm	25th May 1873.	20 lbs.	One acre	The land having been heavily manured one simple ploughing with nature plough was followed by country harrow. The seed then sown broadcast & the harrowing continued till the seed was covered. When the Crop was about 6 inches high it was thinned by a harrow being drawn over it as is done in Raggy culture at the same stage of growth - No further culture was needed the Sorgho growing so rapidly as to smother all weeds and grass. As the canes began to show flowers they were cut in succession affording two cuttings from each plant, given over a period of about 3 weeks. By the end of 2½ months, the Crop was cleared off the land which was then broken up for another rotation Crop - Average land -	About 30th Sept.	None saved.	4 Tons 800 lbs green fodder. 2 Tons - 15 hundredweights of Cane Tops.	45
Kala Chuttum	20th May 1873.	30 lbs.	One acre	Ploughing in the usual native style harrowing - Seed sown broadcast hand weeding - Cutting the Crop at one time when the seed was fully formed. Superior land -	15th August 10½ Days	None saved.	9 Tons Green fodder made up in bundles of 60 lbs.	54 12

Bangalore
28th Oct 1874.

No. Sorghum Saccharatum as green fodder
ium, a whole variety of Holcus Sorghum grown at

Cost of Culture			Profit per Acre			Remarks—
						In this experiment 3 tons manure was spread on the land for Sorgho- -num & the Cholum & the Crop yielded about 1/4th more in fodder besides being Cut in 2 1/2 months instead of in 4 months as with the Cholum—
Seed	1	"				
Manure						
5 loads	7	8				
Ploughing	6	12				
Cutting	5					
Apportionment of land	3					After the Sorgho was cut, the land was broken up and Sugarcane grown during the same season on the same plot—
	23	4		31	8	9
Credit the Crop with 1/2 Apportionment to the following Wetland Crops				1	8	No Jowari Bajra or other fodder Crops are grown about Bangalore Raggy & Paddy excepted—
				32	0	9
						The season was unfavourable— After the first rains a very long drought ensued— followed by very heavy continuous rain to- wards the end of the experiment thus applies to both the crops—
Seed	1	14				
Ploughing	6	12				
Manure 10 loads	5	4				
Cutting	4	12				
Apportionment of land	3					
	21	6		23	10	4

E Woodhouse
Asst Supdt.

1
562

Section
File No
Serial No

187 4.

From The Superintendent of Lal Bagh.

To The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Dated 6 June
Despatched
Received 11

ENCLOSURES NO.

General No.
No. 187

Submitting report on the Agricultural Exhibition held in the Lal Gardens.

Colonel Beddome's report thereon returned. Seen subsequently. Letter forwarded in reply.

11-11-74

13/11/74

Lal Bagh Office

Bangalore

1st November 1874

Despatched 11th Novr 1874

No 78.

From

The Superintendent of
Lal Bagh

To

The Secretary to the Chief
Commissioner of Mysore

Sir

I have the honor to submit with reference to your Docket No 55.5 dated 31st October 1874, the result of the cultivation of Sorghum in the Experimental Sizing Ground attached to the Government Garden.

The Ground in question is 2 feet below the general level and owing to the excessive moisture which exists from July to October it is very unfavourable to the well being of dry crops and it is for the above reason, partly that November has been selected as the best

best Season for Sowing the Crop of Sorghum, but there is no Reason why the date of Sowing should be limited to one particular month as the elevation and character of the Ground and peculiarities of the Climate throughout the different parts of India will Suggest their own Seasons. The Plants decidedly object to much moisture either at their Roots or on the Foliage. They should be exposed to a warm Sun during the ripening period, when this is the case the Rain Swells Seeds Considerably thereby adding to its Saccharine Yield value.

II Described the cultivation of the last years crop and the Results. From 15 to 20 lbs of Seed were Sown in drills two feet apart over an Area of one Acre, (perhaps a little over) in the beginning of December. The natural Soil is a rather stiff white loam intermixed with particles of clay. Manure had been applied occasionally mostly in the shape of decomposed Vegetable

matter

matter (Chiefly leaf mould) This crop came up so thickly as to make it quite impossible for any other Crop to be inter-mixed in it. The Sorghum. I conclude from this, that 12 to 15 lbs of Seed will be sufficient to Sow an Acre of land.

When the Crop was reaped in the beginning of February 1874 the produce yielded as follows

Canes ——— 825 lbs

Fodder ——— 5 Tons

Seven hundred and twenty lbs of Seed has been sent to Colonel Dodsham for distribution by order of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioners No. 1247/252 dated 21st May 1874 and the Remainder has been partly Sown in another portion of the same field.

The economic of labour does not exceed that of putting down any ordinary

ordinary Crop, Providing, the Ground is in a cultivated State.—

Subjoined is a Scale of the quantity of the Seed Sown, quantity Realized, and the probable market Value per acre, as practised here.—

1st The date of Sowing	November 1873.
2nd The quantity of Seed Sown per acre	1 Bush 15 lbs 20 lbs
3rd The number of acres Sown	one
4th The mode of Culture adopted	as explained above
5th The date of Cutting	February 1874.
6th The Yield in weight per acre	
(a) Straw	825 lbs
(b) Grain	5 Bush
7th The Value of the Produce	825 lbs @ 8 cent per lb £4 [illegible]
	5 Bush @ 1/- per Bush 25/-
	Total £5 437-8-0

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obt Servt

J. Laurence

Superintendent

Cat Bath

No. 724

118.

LYDDE [redacted] USSION.

Section
File No
Serial No

From C. C. Office
Bangalore 11th Nov. 74

To
The Secy to the Govt of India
Dept of Rev. Agri. & Commerce
Calcutta.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter of the 15th ultimo No 5158, I am directed to forward for submission to the Govt of India, copy of a letter from Colonel Boddam, with its enclosure, showing the results of experimental culture of Sorghos as green fodder, compared with a similar trial of Kaffir Cholum, a white variety of Holcus Sorghum, grown at Bangalore by Wyatt.

× No 68 dated 29th October 1874.

I have &c.

6/11/74
W.R.

Offg Secy

1/
562

1874 No. 5724
118

From

The Dy Secy to Govt of India
Depart of Revenue
Agriculture & Commerce
Calcutta.

Dated 11th
Despd 12 } November

No 5724
118.

Encls 2.

No 5158/120

In continuation of
this Office letter of 15th Ultimo
No 5158/104 I submit copy of a
letter with its enclosure from
Colonel Boddam showing the
results of experimental culture
of Sorghum

1 Statement
2 Pamphlet

No 5875.

120.

Section	
File No	
Serial No	

In C. C. Office

Bangalore 16 Nov/74

To,

The Dy Secy. to the Govt of India

Dept. of Rev. Agri. & Commerce

Calcutta

Sir,

With reference to your letter No 2586 dated the 1st October 1874, and in continuation of this Office No 5724/118 of the 11th instant, I am directed to submit for the information of the Govt of India a Copy of a Communication from the Superintendent of the Lal Bagh, Bangalore, giving the results of the Experiment made by him in the Cultivation of the Sorghos plant.-

No 78 dated 6th Novr 1874

I have &c

13/11/74

Dy Secy

P.P. 16/11/74

562

1874 No. 5875
120

To

The Secy to the
Govt of India
Dept of Rev.
Agri: & Commerce
Calcutta

Dated 16th Novr
Sept No 2728
" 17 "
Govt No 5875
" 120

Sir,

With reference to letter No 2586 dated 1st October 1874, submitting copy of a report from the Supt of the Lal Bagh in the cultivation of the Sorghos plant.

From the Secretary to Govt

1874. No. 104.

From The Undersecy to the Govt. of India Depr. of Rev. Agri

To

Section Unnumbered

File No

Serial No

Dated 2nd Dec. 1874

Despatched

Received 9 Dec.

Ref. to

ENCLOSURES NO.

General No.

No. 2328 187

In addition to my letter of this Office No 5-875 dated 2nd Inquired whether the Estimate of the value of the Lucknow Reed Pipes, Steam Engine is not too high.

Answered 9th 8883 174

Answered 9th 8883 174 Passed 175.

No. 2728

FROM

C. J. LYALL, ESQUIRE,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Revenue, Agriculture,
~~Revenue~~ and Commerce,

TO

The Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

Calcutta dated 27th November 1874.

Agriculture and Horticulture

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your officiating Secretary's letter No. 5375/120 dated the 16th instant forwarding copy of a report of an experiment made by the Superintendent of the Lal Bagh, Bangalore in the cultivation of the Sorgho plant, I am directed to enquire whether the estimate of the value of the Seed produced, viz: 8 annas per ~~lb~~ is not too high.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Chas. Jas. Lyall

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

1/
562

1874

No 6873
1481

From

To Colonel R. Boddam
On Special Duty
The Secrt. of the Sal Bagh
Bangalore

Dated Bangalore 18th December 1874

Despatched "

Received

Section 1
File No 11
Serial No 5 1

ENCLOSURES NO. 1 2

General No. 6873 — 6874
No. 1481 1482

Forwards for report Copy of a letter from the Under Secy. to the Govt of India, Dept. of Rev. Agri. and Commerce, No 2728 dated 27th Novr. 1874, requiring with reference to the report of an experiment made by the Supt of the Sal Bagh in the cultivation of the Sorgho Vulgare, Whether the estimate of the value of the seed produced, viz 2 annas per lb, is not too high. —

14/12/74

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

× No 78 dated 6th Novr 1874.

[Illegible]

To No 72

The Offg. Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner of Mysore

Sir

With reference to the correspond-
-ence regarding the
price of Sorgho seed
as estimated by the
Superintendent of the
Salt Dagh, I have
the honor to state
that Sorgho seed
is sold by me for
Government at 20 lbs per
Rupee which I consider a
fair value.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servant

E Boddam
Offg Asst Dy

Bangalore
1st January
1875

+ Letter No 2728, dated 24th November 1874 from Secretary to the Govt of India Department of Revenue Agriculture and Commerce enquiring whether the Estimate of the value of the Sorgho seed at 8 annas per lb is not too high. — by full foolscap

1/
862

1875.

From Colonel E. Boddam
on special duty

To The Offg. Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner

Dated 4th

Despatched

Received 4 January

Enclosures No.

General No. 725
No.

Informs that sorghum seed is sold at 20 lbs per Rupee which rate is considered to be a fair value —

Encl. in

No. 127 of 1875

Two applications from Sayids of the Qasbah Bagh - Draft answers submitted for approval. —

262 1875. 7258/1569

From

Section
File No
Serial No

To The Superintendent of the Lal Bagh Bangalore

Dated 8th January 1875

Despatched

Received 11.1.75

ENCLOSURES NO.

General No. 7258 } 187 .
No. 1569

This Office No 6874/1482 Dated 18th December/74 calling for report regarding the price of Sorghum seed. -

Requests, early reply to the above ~~enquiries~~.

~~Noted.~~

"By order"

for Offg. Secretary.

B.
7-1-75.

H.S.

Lal Bagh Superts Office
Bangalore
8th January 1875.

No. 10/.

To
The Secretary to the Chief
Commissioner of Mysore
Bangalore

Sir

I beg to inform with reference to your Docket No. 6814/1482 dated 18th Decr. 1874. that the estimate of the value of the Sorgho seeds viz. 8 annas per ℔ as reported in my letter No. 98 dated 6th November last is the highest rate, and that the price varies from four to eight annas per ℔ according to the market demand.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obt Servt

Superintendent of
Lal Bagh

I
562

No 683

From 1875.
To The Superintendent of Lal Diggi

Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
General Department.

Dated 8th January 1875
Despatched
Received 8

Enclosures No.

General No. 104
No. 68

Your Docket No. 68 3/4
dated 18 December 1874. 1182

In forwarding with reference to the above, that the estimate of the value of the Gorcha seeds viz 8 annas per lb is the highest rate and that the price varies from 4 to 8 annas according to demand.

To Superintendent of Lal Diggi
No 15 E dated 9 January 1875

N. 7469
f. 1604.

Section
File No
Serial No

Imperial Chief Commissioner's Camp Chennapatna 15th/1/76
Regd 22nd January 1876

The Deputy Commissioner
- Bangalore District

Sir,

I am directed to request that you will be good enough to ascertain and report for the Chief Commissioner's information the actual market value per ℔ of Sorghum seed grown and produced in your District.

I have &c

[illegible]
15-1-75

Lr Memo IV on Imperial Records
Encl 0757 8th Jan/75 a Col Addams
Encl 71 of 14th Jan/76

22/1/75

1875. No. 1604

From —

To Dy Commissioner
Bangalore Dist.

Dated 15th January 1875

Despatched 19

Received 22nd

Reg. ENCLOSURES NO.

General No. } 187
No.

Requests to
Ascertain and report
the actual market
value per lb of
Sorghum seed grown
and produced in
this district.—

From the Secretary to Govt. Revenue Dept.

9.
S 62

No. 115

From The Dy. Commissioner 1875
To Bangalore District
Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
General Department.

Section 1
File No 2471
Serial No 56

Dated 1st March 1875
Despatched 5th March 1875
Received 8th March 1875
Regd 10th March 1875

Enclosures None

General No. 1133 / 75-76
Revenue No. 1133

Sir

In reply to your Letter No. 7469/1604 dated 15th January 1875, I have the honor to state that only a small quantity of Cotton seed is grown in this District and this chiefly for the use of Cattle - The market value of the seed would appear to be about 2 or 3 pies per lb.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obdt Servt
[illegible]
Dy. Commissioner

Section	1
File No	11
Serial No	6

I. G. C. Office
Barrackpore 4th March 1875

No. 8883 /
167

To
The Under Secretary
to the Govt of India
Dept of Rev. Agri & Com.
Calcutta

Sir,

In reply to your letter
No 2728 dated 27th
November 1874, I am
directed to state that
from enquiries since
made the Offg Chief
Commr finds that
seed sells at from 9 Srs
to 2 Annas per Sr.
The duties placed on the
seed by the Govt. of the
Cal Bazar are therefore
too high.

I have &c

3/3/75

Secretary.

1/562

1875.

No. 8883/167

From

To The Under Secretary to the Govt of India
Deptt of Revenue Agri. & Comm
Calcutta.

Dated 4th March

Despatched

Received

ENCLOSURES NO.

General No. ~~8883~~ } 1874. 75.
No. 167.

In reply to letter No. 272
dated 27th November last, states
that Sorgho seed sells at from
9 pies to 2 annas per lb.

1878. 5/1

1/E
5-61

From

To The Commissioner
Nanaimo

Dated Bangalore 23rd July

Despatched " "

Received Sept 1-8-

Enclosures No. 3

General No. 3090
Re No. 63

Section
File No
Serial No

Letter No 3414 dated
Horse Guards 6th July
1878 from the Govt of St
Helena, Military Dept
on the subject of Cattle
belonging Government for sale
at a fixed price, to the
Commissariat Dept

With reference to the
above Copy of the
Comm. for
Communication to the
Dept, Govt Expl Forces
~~at Esquimalt~~
~~will be good enough~~
~~to inquire~~ and
ascertain what the
C.G. Commissariat Store,
proposes,

0.32

187

Section 1 From The Commissioner

File No Dy Secy Revenue droog Divis.

Serial No To

Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
General Department.

Dated 1st Oct. 1878.

Despatched

Received 4th "

Regd

ENCLOSURES NO

General No. 1170 } 1878-79.
No.

With reference to your docket No. 309 of the 23rd July last forwarding Copy of the Madras Government letter No. 3414 of the 6th idem on the subject of the cultivation of Sorghum at the Government Experimental Farm at Bangalore I have the honor to forward herewith Copy of letter No. 36 of the 14th Instant from Mr. Harman and to observe that the Executive Commissarial Officer's opinion of the relative value of the fodder is so discouraging that I would suggest that the cultivation of Sorghum at the Farm for all the Commissarial Department should not under the circumstances be attempted.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

Commissioner.

No. 36.

Experimental Farm Office
Bangalore.
Dated, 14th Octr. 1878.

To,
The Commissioner
Kundydroog Division.

Sir,

1 With reference to the cultivation of Sorghum Saccharatum on the Bangalore Experimental Farm for the use of the Commissariat department, I have the honor to make the following report as called for in your No. 230 dated 29th July 1878.—

2 As directed in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 3090/63 dated 23rd July 1878, returned, I have placed myself in communication with the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bangalore who writes in his No. 897 dated Bangalore August 10th 1878.—

"This department does not really require any Sorghum Saccharatum but will receive it should you grow it on the farm, and issue it to the cattle in aid of the experiment paying fixed price for it not exceeding that now paid for Ragi and Paddy Straw".—

3 In a conversation with the Executive Commissariat Officer on the subject I was informed the price paid for the former

former article varies from 75 lbs to 300 lbs per rupee, and that Sorghum Saccharatum being a green fodder double the amount would be required (approximately) to be equivalent in feeding value to the Ragi Straw.—

4 As no portion of the farm is irrigated from a tank and but a small portion from wells, it would be impossible to produce green fodder all the year round in large quantity, and only under exceptional circumstances could it be grown to be remunerative at lbs 600 per rupee, as unlike a grain crop there would be a return by Sorghum only from the fodder and not from both grain and Straw.

5 As the Commissariat department does not require the fodder and its extensive cultivation would be no benefit to the Farm I would suggest either that no further steps be taken in the matter, or if the Madras Government desire it, an area of land sufficient to yield a supply for 10 Camels, 10 bullocks, and 10 mules or 1140 lbs per diem, be cul-

-tivated

=tivated on this farm between June &
December a careful record of the
expense be kept and the same adjusted
by the Madras Government until such
time has elapsed as is sufficient to
fix at what price it can be raised
and sold. —

4 I am of opinion that the ex=
=tensive cultivation of this fodder
on the farm will not induce the
Ryots to take up its cultivation,
as for some years the amount of
fodder throughout the country
will probably be in excess of the
demand, and a sale such as would
be met with under the conditions
proposed would be limited to Bangalore

7 Further I believe although the
Sorghum declaration may as a
fodder plant be the most valuable
of the genus, its virtue arises largely
from being highly cultivated and
cut in a green state, and if other
Cholums were treated in the same
way instead of being left to ripen
and produce both grain and fodder
the advantage Sorghum possesses
over them would not be marked. I have
no wish to disparage the plant for
cultivation where there is special

demand -

demand, but the attractions it holds out to a villager are not such as are likely to be sufficient for him to forsake the cultivation of plants he is already familiar with yielding both grain easily utilized for his own consumption, and fodder for his cattle.—

I have &c

Signed/ F. E. Harman
Superintendent
Experimental Farm.

/Copy/

R. H. James. Manager
For Commissioner

To be placed in File.

103

O. or M.

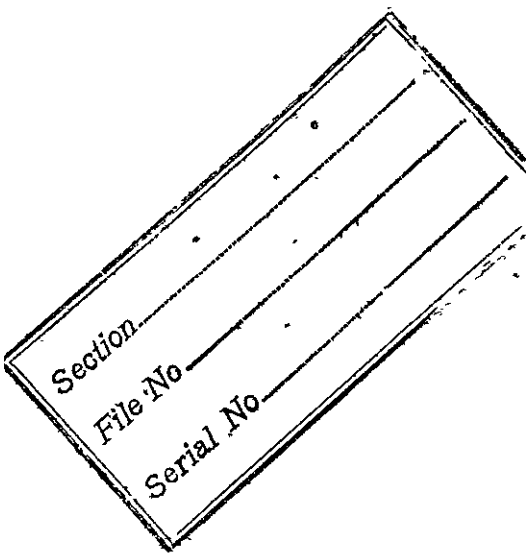
No. 6985

Date 17-12-78

From Indian

or

To Filed 26-10-81.



To be placed in File.

O. or M.

No.

Date

From

or

To

To be placed in File

O. or M. 37.

No. 5816/34

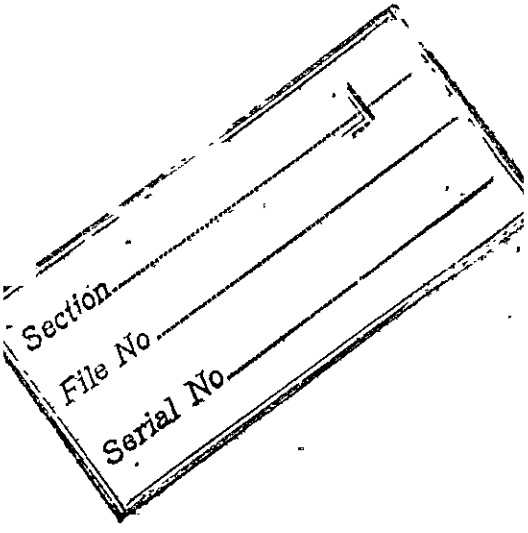
Date 25-10-78

From

To Yarmouth

Beach

26-10-81



To be placed in File.

103

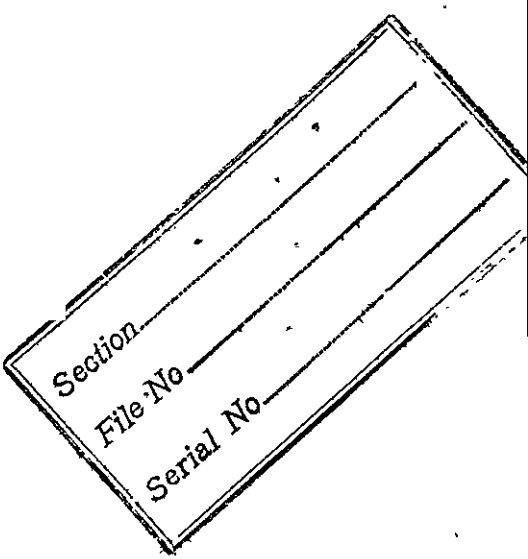
O. or M.

No. 6985

Date 17-12-78

From Indian

Filed
26-10-81

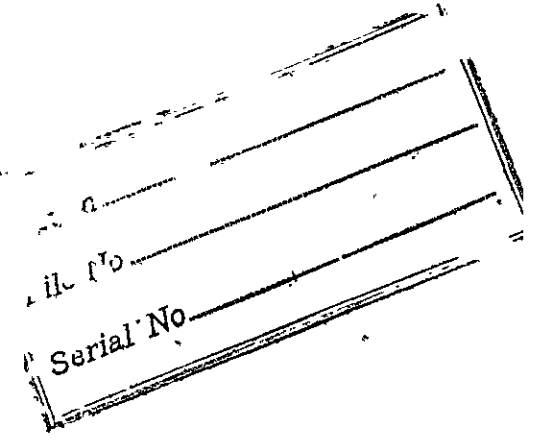


To be placed in File

O. or M. 32

No. 3414

Date 6-7-78

From Quartermaster

Filed
26-1881